

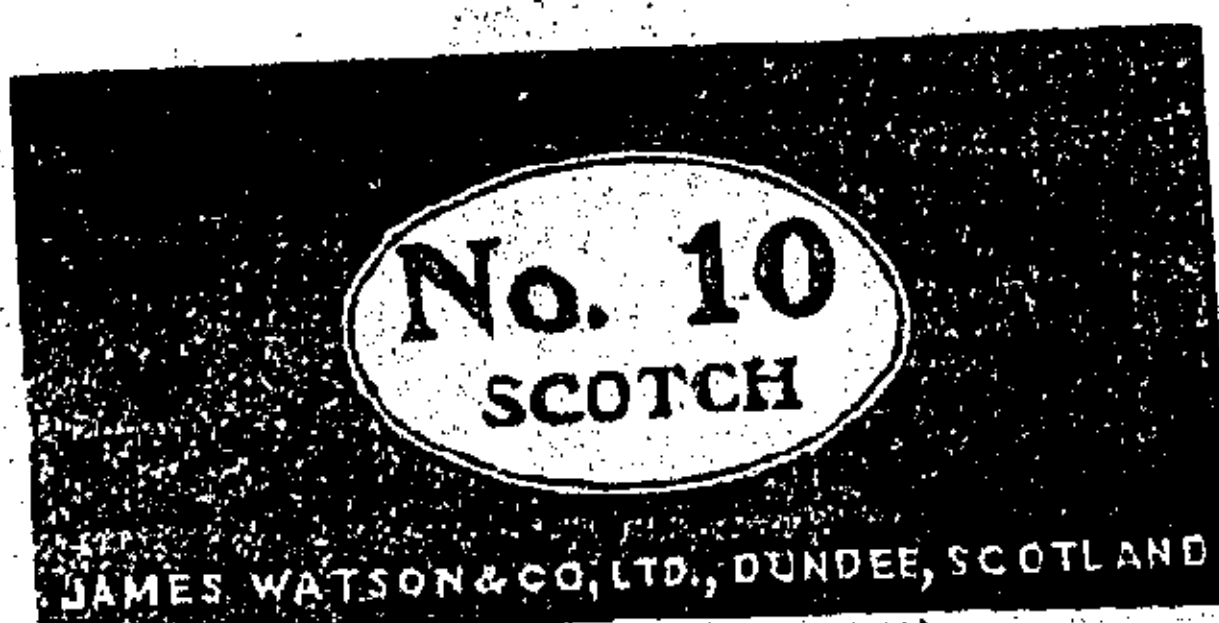
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SHAPE 69 is made of a Soft Figue with fairly heavy Rib. Its softness has just sufficient stiffness to prevent it from looking "sloppy." Has a smart appearance and is acknowledged by wearers to be extremely comfortable.

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THERAPION
THE NEW FREEMAN REMEDY. It is the only medicine that cures all the diseases of the skin, such as eczema, psoriasis, and other skin diseases. It is a powerful antiseptic and disinfectant, and it is also a powerful stimulant and tonic. It is the only medicine that cures all the diseases of the skin, such as eczema, psoriasis, and other skin diseases. It is a powerful antiseptic and disinfectant, and it is also a powerful stimulant and tonic.

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CURE FOR
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SOLD IN ALL
CHEMISTS AND STORES
THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.
Beware of Imitations.

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SPECIALTY
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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.
Saturday, 29th Sept. —
Noon—Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT RATES. ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMISSIONERS' PLAN.

Radical revision downward of ocean freight rates has been agreed upon in principle by Shipping Commissioners designated by President Wilson and the British Foreign Office to represent the Government of the United States and Great Britain (says a message from Washington). Copies of a proposed agreement, under which the two Governments not only would make sweeping reductions in present prohibitive rates, but virtually would take over the operation of all allied merchantmen in the Atlantic, have been placed before the State Department and the British Foreign Office for approval. All the Allies, with the possible exception of Japan, have signified their willingness to accept the programme. In the case of Japan, it is proposed to have a Japanese merchant fleet of as many ships as possible placed in the trans-Atlantic trade to help render ineffective the submarine warfare. This and other phases of the proposed agreement will be considered when the Japanese mission, headed by Vice-Admiral Takeda, reaches the United States.

RESERVE OF NEUTRAL SHIP-OWNERS.
Neutral shipping, under the proposed agreement, would also be forced largely into channels designated by America and Great Britain. This would be made possible by the enforcement of regulations denying to neutral ships supplies of bunker coal needed by allied merchantmen unless the neutral ships agreed to make at least a portion of their sailings between American and allied ports.

With the programme in effect the United States and Great Britain would virtually control the entire world's shipping, prescribing reasonable rates far lower than those on some commodities now in effect, and designating sailings and voyages. Thus the entire aspect of the world's ocean transportation system would be changed largely to meet the new conditions caused by the submarine war. The proposals were entered into to assure the Allies, so far as possible, that ships would be forthcoming, and that transportation charges would be reasonable for carrying supplies from America to Europe during the continuance of the war.

PRESIDENT URGES NEGOTIATIONS.
Negotiations were begun at the instance of President Wilson, whose views concerning the unreasonableness of the Atlantic ocean freight rates were outlined in his appeal on July 11th to the business interest of the country to put aside selfish considerations. Prior to voicing that appeal, the President had designated Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board, and Councillor Polk of the State Department to represent the United States in the Conferences with British officials. Thomas Royden, Chairman of the Allies' Chartering Commission, and J. A. Slater, questioning director in America, of the British Admiralty, represent Great Britain.

FRANCE AND ITALY AGREE.
France and Italy have been advised of the negotiations and have indicated their adhesion to any programme which might be evolved. The French Cabinet on July 18th approved the institution of a general control by the Government over the mercantile fleet and authorized the Under Secretary of Maritime Transports to undertake all means to control freight rates and to utilize ships. It is thought likely that under this authority the Under Secretary will co-operate fully with America and Great Britain in prescribing new rates where present ones are prohibitive.

The agreement placed before the State Department and the British Foreign Office by the four Commissioners is not the first drafted by officials of this country and Great Britain. About two months ago Lord Eustace Percy of the British mission and Dr. E. E. Pratt, then Chief Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, reached an oral agreement under which the United States would have co-operated with Great Britain in regulating the rates and movements of ocean-going craft of all the Allies. This agreement, afterward reduced to writing, was disapproved by the State Department for reasons which have never been made public. Negotiations between the four shipping Commissioners followed.

In surveying the situation the Commissioners found that some of the Allies, notably Italy, had vessels for which there was an urgent need in trans-Atlantic trade, lying idle at home wharves, because there was no system by which owners might have been compensated for their destruction. Italy was reported at that time to have approximately 170,000 tons of ocean-going shipping thus rendered ineffective.

In neutral countries a similar situation obtained in many respects. In the case of Spain, it was found that Japanese vessels were making large profits in Pacific trade, which was not thought to be so essential as trans-Atlantic trade. Many thousands of tons of shipping are reported to be under construction in Japanese yards, with steel and other materials imported from the United States. Recently the Exports Council has virtually placed an embargo on all steel and steel products intended for shipbuilding in Japan.

The United States and Great Britain hold the master keys to the situation, it is felt not only for all allied merchant shipping, but for neutral shipping as well. The agreement as to ocean rates between American Atlantic ports and England and France will be made entirely between the respective Governments, because the shipping of those two European countries is in the hands of the Admiralty boards.

Twenty-four of the seized German steamships have been turned over by the United States Shipping Board to the French, Italian and Russian Governments under regular time charter agreements, and are now being operated in the Atlantic trade.

GERMAN INTRIGUE IN CHINA

In the Chinese Press recently, appeared the following letter which has been sent by the Military Commissioner for Sungkiang and Shanghai to the different administrations within his province:—
By letter No. 211, the Minister for War has informed us that, in a letter addressed to the Waichiaopu, the Russian Minister has written that since Russia commenced hostilities against Germany and Austria-Hungary, German and Austrian Legations have been engaged in intriguing against the good order of China, and the sympathy of China for the Entente. Now that China is at war with Germany and Austria-Hungary it has become necessary to put a stop to these intrigues and the various Russian Consuls will be happy to assist the various Commissioners for Foreign Affairs in taking steps to this effect. After having informed the Commissioners for Foreign Affairs in Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Manchuria and Sinkiang, the Waichiaopu has asked the Minister of War to make this known to Tachuns and Civil Governors interested so that they can order their subordinates to redouble their vigilance. The British Legation has reported that certain Germans—the director of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank in Peking, a German employed in the Department of Mines, and the Consul-General in Shanghai—are suspected, and have asked the authorities to keep these persons under surveillance.

RUSSIAN AND GERMAN SOCIALISTS MEET.

PRIVATE CONFERENCE AT
STOCKHOLM.

[BY "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Stockholm, July 10th.
A statement issued to-day by the representative here of the Soviet ("Council," i.e., of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates) throws an interesting and important light on the way in which the Majority Socialists of the Central Empires tried to influence the Russian delegates in a private conference with them a fortnight ago.

The Hungarian newspaper *Id* published on July 8th an alleged interview with the Russian delegates, in the course of which the new Russian offensive was not intended to break through, but merely to show the Pan-Germans that Russia was not exhausted. To-day's statement repudiates this interview, and proceeds to explain that in the course of our conference with the representatives of the German and Austrian Majorities Dr. Adler raised the question of our offensive, saying the news was a great shock to him, as he had believed that on the Russian front at least the war was dying out of itself; if fighting now began again on all the fronts it would be very difficult to talk of peace. Herr Müller, of the German Majority Socialists, added that the Russian offensive had enormously complicated the situation. He did not wish to reproach the Russians, but the situation was naturally greatly aggravated from the point of view of peace. Our spokesman replied that there could be no question of the war dying out of itself before the belligerents accepted the Russian programme of a democratic and national peace. If the development of the great operations on all the fronts retarded the peace movement, blame must fall not on the Russians, but on those who refused to open negotiations on the basis of the Russian peace formula.

According to this authoritative version of the conversation, the Germans seem to have had the worst of the argument, and at the same time have revealed most ingenuously and completely the real motives underlying the pacific sentiments which they professed.

NEW CHINESE POST OFFICE FOR SHANGHAI.

It is understood that the Chinese Government recently purchased from the firm of George McBain a plot of ground with an area of seven and a half mow, at the corner of North Szechuen and North Soochow Roads, with the intention of building upon it a thoroughly modern Central Post Office. The present Post Office building is the property of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., and was built by that firm for the purpose and leased to the Post Office Department for a term of 10 years with the option of renewal. The lease expires in 1922. Although completed only about 10 years ago, the present building at Szechuen and Peking Roads is already too small for the requirements of the work, as Shanghai, in postal importance, has grown faster than had been anticipated (says the *N.C. Daily News*). The new site is not so central as the present one, but Shanghai is growing rapidly and in a few years the Soochow Creek will be as central as Avenue Edward VII. New property has been acquired at about half the valuation per mow that it would have cost to purchase the site now occupied.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (RESERVE).

BAND AND ORCHESTRAS
BUGLERS AND DRUMMERS.
Tuesday, Sept. 11th—Parade of Band without instruments at Central Station at 6 p.m.
Wednesday, Sept. 12th—Buglers and Drummers' practice. Also Music class, 9 p.m.
Friday, Sept. 14th—Band Practice. Also Buglers and Drummers.
Monday, Sept. 17th—Orchestra Practice. Also Buglers and Drummers.
By Order.
(Sd.) T. F. HUGHES,
A.S.P. (Reserve).

10th Sept., 1917.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. COMMON GAMING HOUSE.

Mr. E. J. Grist appeared to defend five Chinese who were charged with keeping a common gaming house for the purpose of running a lottery at 199, Des Vœux Road West.

This case was also remanded.

ABUSIVE RICSHA COOLIE.

A Kowloon risha coolie was charged before Mr. Wood with behaving in a disorderly manner whilst engaged by Mrs. Maxwell, 1, Ashley Terrace, and also with being minus a licence. The hearing was formally remanded until Friday.

OPIUM RAID.

Inspector Wildin raided 219, Des Vœux Road on Sunday. On the verandah he found, hidden in two boxes of rice, 120 taels of prepared opium, valued at \$1,200. There was an elderly Chinese on the premises and he at once admitted that he was in charge and was arrested. The case was remanded.

DEVELOPMENT.

As a Chinese coolie, employed at the Kowloon godowns, was leaving his work the watchman noticed that he seemed bigger around the waist than when he entered the godowns. A search revealed the cause of the quick development. Wound round his waist the man had no less than thirteen tin plates.

His case was remanded. There was also a remand in a case in which another employed at the godowns was charged with stealing two skins of five wire. He was arrested when leaving his work.

BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT.

A "boy" employed in the stowage of the *ss. Montague* was charged before Mr. Wood with the theft of a quantity of electric wire and plugs, stated to be part of the ship's fixtures.

Mr. D. W. Macdonald, electrician on the vessel, said that the goods were valued at \$10. The wire, etc., was for use in the ship's hospital. They were missed at Vancouver, and the defendant was arrested at he was about to lower the things over the vessel's side at the Kowloon docks.

The "boy" denied the theft, stating that he purchased the things at Vancouver.

Mr. Wood thought there was a doubt about the case, and he gave the defendant the benefit of it, and dismissed him.

TAIKOO THEFT.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. Dyer Ball with the theft of \$800 in money, one wooden box valued at \$25, and 23 pieces of clothing valued at \$35, the property of Mr. Jackson, the Joss House, Quarry Bay. The first defendant, who was of the "boy" community, pleaded guilty; but the second defendant, with a very injured air, claimed that he was innocent.

Inspector Angus explained that on Saturday night, about 7 o'clock, the complainant went to Hongkong. He returned about midnight and found that a box had been taken from his house. Previous to this an Indian constable had seen the two defendants on the road. They had a quantity of clothing with them, and the second defendant was carrying three pairs of trousers. When the second defendant saw the Indian constable approaching, he dropped the clothes and ran away. The first defendant was arrested, and this man told the constable that the second defendant had thrown some notes on the ground. He took the constable to a spot indicated, and there they found a \$100 note. The box was also recovered from the hillside, to where it had been taken, and the second defendant was arrested in Yau-mat with \$231 in his possession. About \$450 in money was still missing, but the remainder of the stolen articles and money had been recovered. He said that the \$800 had been placed at the bottom of the box for safety. The defendant, by some means, had got to know of this, for they took the box up the hillside, 100 yards from the house, turned it upside down, and broke open the bottom. The first defendant, added the Inspector, was a substitute "boy" was employed at the police station, but was dismissed for stealing another boy's clothing. The second defendant had been employed at the Sugar Refinery for six weeks.

Subsequently the second defendant admitted his complicity, and both the defendants were sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.
(Continued at foot of next column.)

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN, PO."]

Canton, September 10th.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

A telegram has been received from the Yunnan Tachun approving the Provisional Government until President Li Yuan-hung resumes office and the Senate has been reconvened.

The Tachun of Canton informed the newspaper editors whom he entertained yesterday that he is not supporting the Provisional Government. The Tachun also stated that he would cancel martial law when matters have been settled.

The Civil Governor has sent letters to Chan King-ming and Wu Hon-man appointing them as his high advisers. Both refused by returning the letters.

TACHUN OF FUKIEN.

We learn that General Lung, Chai-kwong will be appointed Tachun of Fukien.

General Luk Wing-ting proposes to appoint Chan Ping-kwan, Tachun of Hunan, to oppose Fu Lung-cho who was sent by Central Government.

Li Yew-hon will be appointed Tachun of Kwangtung in succession to Chan Ping-kwan.

SUN YAT-SEN'S INSTALLATION.

The Governor-General, Sun Yat-sen, assumed his office to-day. He arrived at Canton this afternoon by a gunboat and went to the Special Parliament. He was wearing his new uniform which cost \$300. Guns were fired in his honour and he was given a rousing reception by the M. P. Dr. Sun Yat-sen delivered a long speech, at the conclusion of which photographs were taken of the gathering.

PRESIDENT ASKED TO COME TO THE SOUTH.

On hearing that the President Li Yuen-hung had arrived at Tientsin, General Luk Wing-ting secretly sent a deputy to ask him to come South.

AMAHs CHARGED WITH MURDER.

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. Wood, an amah was charged with the murder of a man, and a second amah was charged with aiding and abetting her.

Only formal evidence of arrest was taken, and the amahs were remanded in custody.

It is alleged that the two women and the deceased went to a restaurant and had a good time generally. At the restaurant the man evidently cast eyes at another lady, and this led to some words. Eventually the three left the restaurant and proceeded to 28, Bonham Road. Here further words ensued and suddenly one of the amahs produced a knife and slashed repeatedly at the man's stomach, being assisted by the other amah. Very severe wounds were inflicted, an alarm was raised, and the police arrived. The two women were arrested and the man was taken with all speed to hospital. It was evident that he would not recover, his dying depositions were taken, and he died soon afterwards.

MENACES.

Three Chinese from Yau-mat were charged with demanding money by menaces from a woman in Woo Sung Street. The third defendant was also charged with illegally pawing a uniform, he being a messenger at the Government Audit Office.

This case was remanded, bail being fixed at \$250.

STRANGERS IN SERVANTS' QUARTERS.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. Wood with trespassing in the servants' quarters at Belcher's Fort, they being found there at 10.15 p.m., on Saturday.

Lieut. Davies said he inspected the quarters two or three times each week. The two defendants had absolutely no business in the quarters, and the previous night, there had been a great deal of noise in the servants' quarters. The two men, it appeared, turned the other servants out of their quarters and occupied their beds. They kept the lights on, and gambled nearly all night. One of the defendants was formerly employed at the Fort, and his excuse was that he had gone back there to look for employment. Each of the men was fined \$5.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

A correspondent writes:—While we are crying out for a compensation dollar for the troops stationed in this Colony, let us also remember the men who have gone from here to the front and become permanently disabled. What are we going to do with these men, who left civilian and other employment in response to the call of duty and have been maimed for life in their country's service? Are they to be left to the tender mercies of the State, and be forced to eke out an existence on a slender pension barely sufficient to keep them in tobacco, or is the Colony going to see that they are found some suitable form of employment, out here again? There is one man I know who has lost a leg. He was a policeman before he left. Owing to the loss of his limb, he will, of course, be unable to resume his former duty, but he is able to use his hands and could do clerical work. There are several other cases of a like nature. Are these men to be cold-shouldered for the rest of their lives because they have been maimed in their country's service? Cannot something be done in the way I suggest for men, as well as for officers?

The suggestion of the correspondent has touched on a question which has probably been lost sight of by many. The position of the Service man with the increasing rise in exchange is bad enough, but what of the permanently disabled man who is discharged from the army on a pension, which, in by-gone days, would have been regarded by him as a mere pittance? Are we going to forget the men who have left our midst to fight our battles for us, and have paid the price of their patriotism by having their earning power seriously impaired? Are they to be left to struggle along with their crutches and a few pence a day? Yet that is what will happen unless some definite policy is decided upon without delay. We cannot shuffle out of our moral obligation by saying that they will find something to do in Great Britain, for the whole of the Empire will have its full share of men broken in the war. The Home Government, I am glad to notice, has already commenced to search for suitable employment for disabled men in the Far East and it is time Hongkong did something to second their efforts.

"Acting under telegraphic instructions from the Inspector-General the Germans in Foochow have left the Chinese Maritime Customs, but, up to the time of writing," says a correspondent "they are still living in Customs premises. The Commissioner has issued an order to the staff announcing that the Germans are still permitted access to the Club and expressing the hope that no disrespect will be shown to them. The Customs Club here is synonymous with the German Club; the German language is freely used in it, and it is very galling to the Allies to put up with this annoyance. A conspicuous member is the notorious firebrand, W. Pfeng, the German Postmaster, who was never a member before the war. The other day he wrote to one of the Customs staff in the following strain: 'I hear that you people had the intention of turning the Germans out of the Club. Is that true? If I am well informed, the answer from the Commissioner was rather a smack in the face for those promoting the plan.' It makes me smile. (Signed) Pfeng." From trustworthy sources, I learn that not long ago a notice was posted at the Club stating that the monthly subscription would be increased in order to pay for German telegrams. The non-paying members, astounded at this piece of atrocity, declined to finance any German propaganda, and forthwith tendered their resignations, which were accepted. Subsequently, the German telegrams were never paid for. Some representation ought to be made to Peking to expel all Germans from the Club, and it would be in the interests of the Allies and of China herself if the Huns here and elsewhere were interned. One never knows what mischief they can be up to."

The local "impressionist" who went so far as to describe the new bathing arrangements at North Point as transforming that part of the foreshore into something closely resembling Brighton must have a very poor idea of the charming resort on the South Coast of England. The bathing arrangements at North Point are not good. The makeshift erections in which one has to divert are perfect "traps" in the sense that one has to mingle with all sorts and conditions, hang up one's clothes of the same peg as that utilised by a Chinese who has obviously come down for a much needed tubbing, and leave them on that peg when one goes into the water, with the risk of more clothes being placed over one's own, and of people with loose ideas of *mens and teem* wandering at will in and out of the dressing-room. There is something ironical in the warning "Beware of pickpockets" which

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Association League was held in Victoria Barracks yesterday. Lieut. F. H. Baker R. G. A. presided over a large attendance. The report and balance sheet were adopted, the latter showing a balance of \$73.40 on last year's working.

Mr. H. R. B. Hancock was elected President, Lieut. F. R. Baker, R. G. A. Vice-President and Mr. F. W. Wright, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

The following league management committee was elected.—Master-Gunner G. T. May (R.G.A.) Mr. J. Stewart (Club) Mr. H. Lister (R.N.) Sergt. Griffiths (88th Coy.) and another representative from the second division to be elected.

It was decided that no change in the rules was necessary. Entries for the leagues are to be sent to the Hon. Sec. by the 24th inst., and Club Secretaries will meet on October 1st to arrange fixtures which, it was decided, are not to interfere with Cricket League fixtures.

A meeting of the Hongkong Football Association followed, Lieut. F. H. Baker again presiding. The annual report and balance sheet—which showed a satisfactory balance of \$174—were adopted.

Mr. H. R. B. Hancock was elected President and Major T. A. Robertson A. O. D. and Major W. P. Hammond, 18th Infantry, Vice-Presidents. Mr. F. W. Wright was elected Hon. Sec. and Treasurer. Lieut. H. Medway, R.N., Lieut. A. E. Hall, R. G. A. and Mr. MacTavish were elected as councillors. Mr. F. W. Black was elected Hon. Sec. of the Referees Board and Major W. P. Hammond and Master Gunner G. T. May, members.

It was announced during the evening that the Middlesex Regt. would probably enter two teams, and as nearly all last year's teams will again enter, the forthcoming season should provide plenty of good games.

A vote of thanks was passed to a former hard working Secretary, viz. Q. M. S. Williams R.E., who has left the Colony, and it was decided to send a letter home to him informing him of the resolution, and thanking him for past services. Another vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the meeting.

Adorns each of the dressing cubicles. The tents which were erected last year, and could be kept for one's exclusive use, upon payment of ten cents, were much more satisfactory from the point of view of Europeans. I wonder if the P.W.D. could see its way to erect another matched for Europe only. At present many tip the caretaker to allow them to use his quarters as a bathing-box. If a burnable-removing day were instituted, also, it would be much appreciated, for badly cut feet are a common experience at North Point.

The Overseas Club is not very happy in its published acknowledgments of contributions to the Aircraft Fund, as witness the following, taken from recent issues of the *Weekly Times*:

Mr. Lowe Bryan, of Hongkong, per the Chartered Bank of India, London, E.C. £2,250 0 0
Mr. J. J. Bryan, of Hongkong, per the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd. 900 0 0
The Residents of Hongkong, per the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd. 1,500 0 0

The *Daily Press*, I believe, has sometimes been criticised for misreading a telegram, but in its wildest moments, I imagine, it has never perpetrated anything quite so confused as this. The first name should, of course, have been "Mr. A. R. Lowe," the second "Residents of Hongkong per Mr. J. J. Bryan, corresponding Secretary of the Overseas Club," and the third "Mr. Ho Fook."

Things one would like to know:—How many men in the Colony received a "command" yesterday? If Col. John Ward, M.P., is taking up the question of the service dollar with his Labour colleagues in the Government? If the members of the Hongkong Defence Corps are rightly bathing their feet in a solution of salt and water in the hope of hardening them for the army boot? Why such an indispensable part of a policeman's equipment as boots are not supplied to the Special Police Reserve? Whether it is worth while to incur the expense of changing the "Reserves" uniform for fear that a private might occasionally be mistaken for an officer? If the Detention Barracks are as nice and as cosy as some people would have one believe?

Whether Dumb Bell Island is going to out Macao as a week-end resort and, with this end in view, intends establishing some fantan houses.

How many local Service men are looking round for "outside jobs" which are paid for in dollars?

"Colonial" writes:—I send the following for insertion in your "things one would like to know" column:—

The names of the persons who have failed to come forward for military service, as indicated in H.E. the Governor's speech the other week.

I take it that the public generally should know who they are, and I presume His Excellency could consistently publish this list.

ROBERTER RANDOM.

WAR SAVINGS.

NINTH LIST.

Below is the list of the Official Numbers of Subscribers to the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association for the past month with which about \$153,000 worth of Straits War Loan at 6 per cent. has been taken up.

The membership of the Association has very much increased of late, no doubt due to the patriotic action of the Member who inserts the attractive advertisements in the *Hongkong Daily Press*. Still more members and more money are wanted, and we shall be pleased to give any one full information as to the investment of any money he can spare whether Hongkong Dollars, Straits Dollars, Gold, Yen, Sterling or Dividend Warrants of any currency.

We propose shortly to issue an Official List of Members, but their Official numbers and their investments will not be included:—

\$15,010—No. 732.
0,000 " 737.
5,000 " 747.
4,200 " 257.
4,000 " 734.
3,500 " 730.
3,000 " 144, 748.
2,000 " 317, 758.
1,800 " 744.
1,345 " 74.
1,500 " 237.
1,400 " 35.
1,200 " 739, 47.
1,000 " 682, 731, 732, 730, 727, 30.
970 " 572.
800 " 429.
750 " 330.
700 " 445, 745, 252.
600 " 17, 268, 754.
550 " 754, 350.
530 " 743.
500 " 1, 562, 741, 105, 735, 95, 234, 291, 219, 457, 715, 395, 401.
435 " 433.
400 " 625, 555, 454, 652, 753, 553.
350 " 80.
330 " 31.
300 " 477, 713, 722, 310, 724, 344, 720, 295, 201, 414, 072, 216, 611, 397, 477, 503, 707, 30.
275 " 755.
260 " 648.
270 " 690.
260 " 759.
250 " 670, 235, 725, 291, 470, 674.
240 " 496.
215 " 729.
200 " 443, 444, 562, 113, 624, 29, 734, 690, 450, 531, 650.
185 " 560.
180 " 551, 700, 185, 580.
175 " 98, 440.
170 " 23.
160 " 531, 563, 509.
150 " 205, 73, 388, 191, 250, 641, 05, 294, 336, 509, 535, 673.
145 " 531.
140 " 606.
135 " 603.
130 " 602, 224, 251.
120 " 602.
100 " 510, 23, 101, 358, 690, 64, 423, 137, 345, 604, 548, 245, 500, 63, 304, 38, 14, 345, 452, 470, 118, 123, 274, 275, 206, 515, 537, 549, 120, 312, 533, 734, 272, 650, 607, 710, 710, 420, 704.
90 " 216.
80 " 723, 60, 115, 707, 209.
75 " 102, 103, 104, 116, 122, 144, 478.
70 " 63, 646.
65 " 282.
60 " 224, 410, 77, 499, 215, 88.
50 " 167, 359, 533, 45, 237, 420, 30, 169, 561, 427, 471, 472, 740, 742, 309, 62, 66, 305, 67, 20, 46, 221, 254, 105, 105, 117, 119, 189, 133, 137, 277, 141, 146, 145, 319, 681, 701, 703, 712, 34, 298, 677, 69, 165, 401, 706, 428.
45 " 159, 671, 30, 351, 636.
40 " 16, 598, 708, 709, 369, 135, 143, 639.
35 " 361, 646, 311, 557, 133, 255, 361.
30 " 240, 318, 315, 75, 78, 739, 379, 64, 110, 112, 131, 278, 213, 686.
25 " 517.
20 " 12, 24, 570, 17, 491, 71, 45, 733, 50, 749, 750, 106, 107, 111, 113, 675, 193, 276, 130, 134, 138, 142, 145, 270, 177, 192, 212, 246, 664, 80, 287, 501, 12, 407, 781, 424.
10 " 170, 171, 628, 379, 4, 735, 339, 72, 76, 78, 270, 271, 509, 637, 282, 150, 413, 506, 123, 147, 296, 480, 696, 231, 369, 588, 762, 547, 684, 408, 409, 704, 768, 164, 155, 114, 132, 140, 297, 733, 728.
5 " 352, 671, 81, 160, 363, 267, 369, 421, 746, 635, 602, 484, 593, 8, 53, 364, 64, 62, 497, 751, 121, 474, 130, 164, 183, 194, 541, 596, 702, 297, 629, 362, 158, 717, 718, 643, 180, 621.
5 " 60, 441, 737, 485, 307, 534, 595, 601, 11, 57, 169, 516, 706, 733, 153, 158, 167, 5, 61, 283, 284, 285, 490, 125, 127, 143, 217, 218, 331, 612, 687, 688, 689, 101, 162, 163, 164, 18, 189, 507.

\$110,595—Total.
30,100—1st List.
10,290—2nd List.
62,075—3rd List.
210,305—4th List.
123,680—5th List.
82,125—6th List.
61,890—7th List.
69,335—8th List.

\$768,376—Total amount received to date.
30,100—1st List.
10,290—2nd List.
62,075—3rd List.
210,305—4th List.
123,680—5th List.
82,125—6th List.
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82,125—6th List.
61,890—7th List.
69,335—8th List.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG'S SUGAR TRADE.
ADVERSE COMMENT UPON AMERICAN CONSUL-GENERAL'S REPORT.

Considerable exception is taken by those engaged in Hongkong's sugar trade to some of the statements made in the report of the American Consul-General which was reproduced in the *Daily Press* yesterday.

Mr. Anderson refers to the large sugar crop in Formosa, and then draws conclusions which, it is stated, are calculated to give rise to very erroneous ideas regarding the present position. It is, of course, quite within Mr. Anderson's province to forecast, as he thinks fit, the future trend of the trade, but his report, in its two main features, is concerned with questions of fact, and upon these points local sugar authorities join issue with him at once.

Mr. Anderson, in his report, which was reprinted from the *London & China Express*, says:—

"The Formosa crop is placed by sugar authorities at about 6,000,000 piculs, or about 400,000 short tons. On this crop Japan draws for much of its domestic supply, and the excess is sold abroad. In this case it is sold largely to Central and North China, and these territories have been peculiarly the field of Hongkong sugar refineries for many years. The result is that Japanese refineries and sugar exporters with their advantage in cheap freights and short hauls are shutting the Hongkong concerns out of the Chinese market. So far the current season the China market for the Hongkong refineries is practically dead."

As regards the facts of the case it is asserted by those who are in a position to know that Hongkong has sent more refined sugar into China this year than it has done during any year since the war broke out.

Again Mr. Anderson says:—

"So far as China is concerned the present range of prices is too high for normal consumption."

The reply is that the present prices are comparatively cheap and that the Chinese, recognising this, are willing to buy far more sugar than the local refineries care to supply, simply because they consider that they can, at the present moment, buy to advantage.

In the circumstances, wonder is expressed as to where Mr. Anderson obtained his information. His reports are given very wide publicity, and it is regretted that statements which are misleading and harmful to local industries, should have been circulated with the authority which his official position gives to them.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

The Military Cross has been awarded to "Temp. Sub-Lieut. Percy H. H. Fox, R.N.V.R. (now 2nd-Lieut. East Kent Regiment), son of Mr. H. H. Fox, H. M. Commercial Attaché, for conspicuous gallantry and determination in leading his men under very heavy fire. He carried out valuable reconnaissance work, and his coolness and personal example to all ranks with him greatly contributed to the success of the operations."

In addition to the above, the following moneys have been subscribed to the Association, which have all been invested in Straits War Loan at 6 per cent:—

Nos. 2 \$634.19 Straits Currency
" 3 275.00 "
" 17 1875.50 "
" 20 110.00 "
" 23 25.00 "
" 33 125.00 "
" 73 180.00 "
" 85 36.00 "
" 208 125.00 "
" 209 20.00 "
" 217 62.50 "
" 500 50.00 "
" 600 150.00 "
" 625 800.00 "
" 765 545.00 "
" 766 29.00 "
\$5,175.99 "

Previously acknowledged 11,007.76 "
Total \$16,183.75 "

Nos. 44 2 6 3 9
" 56 11 5 0
" 124 2 5 0
" 143 5 5 0
" 201 23 15 2
" 711 7 19 5
" 766 100 0 0
" 765 45 10 0
" 767 124 7 6

Previously acknowledged 663 15 7
Total \$390 7 3

Nos. 124 Yen 65.00
" 763 Francs 500.00
" 765 Gold \$25.00

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Hon. Treasurers and Secretaries, Hongkong, September 10th, 1917.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE

to CLUB SECRETARIES.

AS

THE OPENING SEASON

FOR

FOOTBALL, CRICKET and HOCKEY

IS QUICKLY APPROACHING.

WE TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF STATING.

THAT WE HAVE AN EXCELLENT

SELECTION OF THE NECESSARY

REQUISITES FOR THESE GAMES

MANUFACTURED BY

WELL-KNOWN BRITISH MAKERS.

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS AND COLLEGES

OUR ILLUSTRATED SPORTS LIST FREE UPON APPLICATION.

18

DRINK "BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.
SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.
BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT:—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen.

Sun Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per Dozen.

Cheong Tai.

Nam Hing Loong.

PINTS—\$26.50 per case

Ty Sing.

of 8 dozen.

Sang Tai.

Kwan Tye.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable in Canton from

Sincere Co., Ltd.

Admitted to be the Best

Stocked by

Lager Beer brewed.

THE HONGKONG HORN.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

[407-2]

Wm Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

We are now receiving New Shipments for

AUTUMN and WINTER WEAR

OF GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS

OVERCOATINGS, SUITINGS

AND

SPORTING MATERIALS.

BEST ENGLISH CLOTHS—MODERATE PRICES.

ISTYLE AND FIT GUARANTEED.

125

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY TO JUNE, 1917.
With INDEX. Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1917.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$2.50 per Share payable to all Shareholders on the Company's Register at 30th September, 1917, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on and after the 8th October, 1917.

Notice is further given that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 8th October, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1917. [1012]

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

(Incorporated in England).

Unredeemed Bank Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 20th September, 1917, at Noon.

AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment IN STERLING from the BOARD OF TRADE, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.

THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.

A. L. LOWE,
Liquidator.

Chartered Bank Building,
Hongkong, 16th August, 1917. [356]

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

THE MICHAELMAS TERM begins on SATURDAY September 16th.
Students seeking admission should call upon the Warden on FRIDAY, 14th inst., between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. [1007]

WANTED.

A PORTUGUESE JUNIOR CLERK for an Office, must write a good hand and be quick at figures.
Apply by letter—
L. C. & Co.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1011]



NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [58]

FOR SALE.

EUROPEAN POSTAGE STAMPS, all different, in packets of
125 Stamps for \$0.50 125 Stamps for \$1.50
150 " " 150 " " 2.00
175 " " 175 " " 2.50
225 " " 225 " " 4.50

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET, Hongkong.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, OCEYLO, AUSTRALIA BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers, accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 6, ROBINSON ROAD, containing 5 ROOMS with Bathrooms and Ample Servants' Quarters. Also the use of Tennis Court.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
[1008]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Los House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., Ltd.,
41, Connaught Road Central. [900]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central. OFFICE in King's Buildings. HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces. HOUSES on Shamien, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[928]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings [941]

WANTED.

From November 1st.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE, Peak District.

Reply to—
C. F. J.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [935]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "THOR,"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, KOBE AND SHANGHAI.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst., at 3 P.M. All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after 15th Sept. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1917.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENRINNES,"
FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1917. [1015]

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mail; also Table of the

Yearly Approximate Average

for 35 years.

PRICE \$5 Cass.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or Local Bookellers.

AUCTION

For Sale by Public Auction.

Subject to the conditions prescribed by the Straits Settlements Alien Enemies (Winding-up) Ordinance, 1914, as amended from time to time by Ordinances 1 of 1915, 11 of 1915, 17 of 1916 and 11 of 1917 and as adopted in this State:

All that land known as **THE BATU LIMA ESTATE** consisting of about 1,016 acres, 1 rood, 38 perches held under East Coast Country Grant No. 49 for 999 years from 1863, **RENT FREE**. About 275 acres of the land is planted with rubber (150 acres in bearing) and 50 acres with coconuts 3 to 4 years old.

Situated on main road within 5 miles of Sandakan Wharf.

The following buildings in good condition are on the Estate:

- 1 bungalow (40' x 30') containing 2 bedrooms, dining room and verandah. Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, tiled floor.
- 1 Store (63' x 23'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls.
- 1 Smoke-house (24' x 20'). Corrugated iron walls and roof, earth floor.
- 1 Factory (32' x 10'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, cement floor. Contains 2 hand machines, 28 latex pails and over 9,000 cups.
- 15 Coolie houses (each 18' x 14'). Plank walls, thatch roofs.

The above property will be sold by Public Auction in the

Court House at Sandakan at

12 o'clock Noon, on SATURDAY, 20th October, 1917.

RESERVE PRICE \$100,000 (ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS) STRAITS SETTLEMENTS CURRENCY.

(NOTE:—This reserve price has been based on a report on the Estate by the Honourable Mr. F. E. Leese, Manager of Sapong Estate).

The sale is subject to the following conditions:—

(1) \$30,000 (Singapore Currency) to be paid on purchase and the balance by monthly instalments thereafter of \$10,000. Interest at the rate of 7% per annum will be charged on instalments overdue and default for 30 days will invalidate the sale and render the deposit and all instalments liable to forfeiture.

(2) Upon payment of the deposit an agreement will be executed by the liquidator undertaking to complete the transfer of the estate, free of all incumbrances, on payment of the final instalment of the purchase money.

And to the following special conditions:—

(1) The purchaser must be a British subject and not under any foreign influence; he will be required to satisfy the Governor that no person of enemy or foreign origin is directly or indirectly interested with him in the purchase, and he must make such statutory declaration in that behalf as may be required by the Governor.

(2) For the purposes of this sale any person entitled under the Land Laws of North Borneo to rank as a Native shall be deemed to be a British subject.

(3) In the case of a Company formed for the purpose of acquiring the business its Memorandum of Association must contain special provisions to be approved by the Governor, to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control.

Company falling under foreign control. Generally speaking it will be necessary to prevent more than one-fourth of the shares or the voting rights being held by, or subject to the control of, foreigners.

(4) In the case of a Company already in existence, if the Articles of Association do not already so provide, they must be altered in a manner satisfactory to the Governor so as to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control, and the Directors must furnish an undertaking to use their best endeavours to have the provisions referred to above inserted in the Memorandum of Association if legislation should be introduced on the subject.

(5) Should the Governor for any reason not approve of the purchaser, the contract may be rescinded by the Governor and the deposit will be returned without interest or expenses.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

W. W. SMITH,

Liquidator.

RESIDENT'S OFFICE, SANDAKAN, NORTH BORNEO, 20th June, 1917. [813]

VISITORS TO CANTON

Should Purchase

"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON BY THE PEARL RIVER,"

BY

CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD.

With Illustrations, Maps and Flags.

PRICE \$1.75

On Sale at:—

Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office.

Messrs. KELLY & WATSON, Ltd.

Messrs. BARNES & Co.

Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST FOR 25 YEARS.



POPULARITY MAINTAINED.

BY ITS

EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL.—At the Peak Hospital, on the 9th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. H. F. CAMPBELL, a son. [1018]

DOVEY.—At the Government Civil Hospital, on the 10th inst., the wife of Mr. E. R. DOVEY, a Son. [1019]

DEATHS.

FULLER.—Killed in action, somewhere in France, on August 10th, Lieut. DUNSTAN FULLER, acting Captain "C" Company, 11th Battalion Royal Fusiliers, the very dearly loved eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. FULLER, and grandson of Mrs. A. C. TWEDDIE. In his 21st year. (By cable.)

PRINGLE.—At No. 13, Kungking Road, Shanghai, on Sept. 3rd, FLORENCE EUGENE, beloved wife of JOHN PRINGLE, aged 54 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUX ROAD, G. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1917.

SWEDISH IDEA OF NEUTRALITY.

The fact, now indisputably established, that during the whole term of the war Swedish Legations in neutral countries have been regularly transmitting German cypher telegrams to Berlin via Stockholm, throws a clear light upon much that hitherto has been shrouded in mystery. We have all wondered, at times, how Germany was able to obtain such accurate information regarding the movement of ships, in spite of censorship restrictions and the other precautions taken to maintain secrecy. That there was serious leakage somewhere was obvious, the most recent and striking evidence on the point being furnished by the presence of enemy submarines along the route taken by the American contingent to France. This made it practically certain that the German Naval authorities had received fairly trustworthy advance intelligence of the date of the departure of the troop-ships. The enemy secret service, and their extensive spy system, have apparently received far more credit than was their due. A tribute of admiration could not be withheld from these organisations when, in spite of all obstacles, they seemed

able repeatedly to obtain news which had been carefully guarded in Government archives, and to carry it safely to their employers. A very different complexion is placed upon these *coups* since it has become known that a neutral country has consented to sell its honour and to betray those who trusted in it by playing the part of telegraph-boy. How Sweden will meet the charge is not yet known. Perhaps she will not even attempt to repudiate it. Whether actuated by motives of fear or friendship, Sweden throughout the war has shown herself willing to assist Germany's designs, and the revelations regarding her breaches of diplomatic privilege come simply as the climax to a long succession of incidents each of which has tended to favour the cause of the Central Empires. When the centre of the Sound was mined by the Germans the Swedish Government closed to all but Swedish vessels the passage through Swedish waters, although a long-standing treaty gave the British mercantile marine a clear right to use it. Moreover, German traffic going north to the Baltic was secured from attack by opening to it the route along the Swedish coast and by protecting enemy vessels with a Swedish naval escort. Later, it will be remembered, the Swedish Navy was instructed to destroy, without warning, all submarines in Swedish waters which were not commercial submarines. As, of course, Germany was the only country employing commercial submarines this, again, was obviously an attempt to hamper the British campaign under water. All along, questions such as these have been arising, and they have never been satisfactorily settled. Enormous quantities of materials for the manufacture of munitions have been shipped from Sweden to Germany, and it is alleged that there has been considerable discrimination against the Allies in the use of the country's railways. Public opinion in Sweden is declared by those competent to form an estimate on such a subject to be overwhelmingly in favour of Great Britain and the cause of civilisation for which the Allies are fighting, but in influential quarters there is, apparently, a *coterie* willing to play into the hands of Germany regardless of the perilous position in which their action may place the country. Many ships have been sunk off the coast of South America, and it is difficult to say in what degree Sweden has been directly responsible for their destruction. The telegram despatched by the German *Chargé d'Affaires* from Buenos Aires is in itself such a damning indictment that it is not surprising that its publication has created a sensation in Great Britain. We are told that the British Government learned of this system of conveying news to Berlin as long ago as the Spring of 1915, and the question naturally arises why an assurance that it should be discontinued was accepted and no further precautions taken. It is hardly to be expected, judging from its recent attitude, that Argentina will take any energetic steps to show that it resents Germany's abuse of its hospitality. Popular apathy there seems to increase with each succeeding act of Teutonic violence. When the *Monte Prolegido* was sunk there were riots in the streets and attacks on German houses; when the *Toro*, another Argentine vessel, was sent to the bottom, no-one, it is stated, would have known from the attitude of the people that anything extraordinary had occurred. Unless the Swedish nation takes immediate action to disassociate itself from the policy of those politicians who, for reasons of their own, seem bent upon plunging the country into the vortex of war, it would appear inevitable that Great Britain and America must hasten the decision by bringing economic pressure to bear. The control of all coal for bunkering purposes would be the first step, and this alone, probably, would be sufficient to cause Sweden to change her tactics.

M. Rousse Lacordaire, Postal Commissioner in Shanghai, has been promoted Chief Secretary in Peking.

Hongkong is enjoying very good health indeed. During the week ending Sept. 8th there was only one fatal Indian case of enteric fever reported. In the week previous the Colony had a clean bill of health.

A Chinese boy, aged 12 years, and residing at 50, Queen's Road East, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries sustained by being knocked down by motor-car 31, in Queen's East, near Arsenal Street.

Reading matter for the troops sent to us by the Customs Lunghow, and by "L.A.C."

Sergt. H. Sly, R.G.A., who junior N. C. O. of the 88th C and went home for service since break of war, has been killed in on the Western front.

The American Consulate-General received regulations as to cable censorship messages entering the United which supersedes all previous cable ship regulations. These regulations be consulted at the Consulate-General.

The American Consulate General announces that, apparently in keeping the requirements of other nations in lie, Americans hereafter travelling in zone of the Russian Railway in Manch must have their passports *visé* Russian authorities. It is understood that this is a temporary arrangement the duration of the war only.

Battery-Sergt-Major J. M. Hayll R.G.A., who was a Sergeant in the Company at Mount Davis when war broke out, has been promoted 2nd. Lieutenant for service in the field. Lieut. Hayll will be remembered by some of the "hands" as the N. C. O. who got himself cordially disliked by a certain unmusical section of the Company, by inaugurating a Drum and Fife Band.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CONCESSIONS TO CHINA.

PEKING, September 8th.

The Diplomatic Body presented a statement of the concessions, already reported, to the Waichaiou on Saturday.

To-day the Cabinet met to hear the report of Wang Tah Sieh.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

9 p.m., Sept. 8th.

Cyclone or typhoon North of Naha, moving N.N.E.

1 p.m., Sept. 9th.

Typhoon in about 12deg. Long. East and 16deg. Lat. North, moving West.

3 p.m., Sept. 9th.

Cyclone or typhoon North-West of Naha, moving North-West.

9.45 a.m., Sept. 10th.

Cyclone or typhoon East of Northern Luzon, less than 300 miles distant, direction unknown.

TRAMWAY CO.'S CONCESSION TO SERVICE MEN.

The Hongkong Tramway Company, announce that from now onwards all members of H.M. Forces (Naval and Military), excluding natives, may travel on the Company's cars when in uniform for half fare (i.e., 5 cents for a 1st class 10 cents fare). This concession will not apply to members of the Hongkong Defence Corps. As the new concession applies to men travelling on pleasure as well as on duty, there is no doubt that the public spirit and generosity of the Company will be appreciated by the members of H.M. Forces.

Since October, 1914, the Tramway Company have issued Special Military tickets enabling all soldiers and volunteers travelling on duty to ride free of charge, and have also supplied, without charge, special cars for military purposes at any time or place on their route on request.

Up to date, 222,596 men have been carried under this scheme, and 598 special cars have been supplied. The tickets used represent a cash value of \$20,930.80, and the special cars \$2,900. From the commencement of the war to October, 1914, all Soldiers and Volunteers were allowed to ride free at any time without tickets, and no records are available of the number then carried.

"OUR LITTLE BIT SOCIETY."

"Our Little Bit Society" sent the undermentioned articles yesterday to Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. to be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary, Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, 2, Cavendish Square, London W.:—8 quilts, 8 pillows, 8 pairs stretch boots, 50 cloth slippers, 166 rolled bandages, 2 face cloths, 2 many-tail bandages, 29 pairs socks, 10 pairs bed-socks, 4 muffers, 8 pairs mittens, and 74 suits pyjamas.

THE WAR.

SWEDISH TREACHERY.

SOME STRONG COMMENTS.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON ITALIAN FRONT.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

ALLIED PROGRESS IN WEST.

Franco-Belgian Front

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH ADVANCING.

LONDON, September 9th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We entered German trenches on several hundred yards of front east of Villers, taking prisoners. We raided near Gavrelle and east of Vermelles.

FRENCH PROGRESS.

PARIS, September 9th.

A communiqué says:—The Germans violently counterattacked the positions we captured yesterday in the sector between the Fosses and Carrières woods. Our fire shattered the attempts, with heavy enemy losses. There was desperate fighting at some points. We resisted energetically and maintained the positions, after alternating advances and withdrawals. The prisoners we took yesterday have been increased to about 800. Our scouts, who pushed beyond the Fosses wood, estimate that over 1,000 enemy corpses are before our lines in this region. There is great reciprocal artillery firing on the left bank of the Meuse, but no infantry fighting.

GERMAN MESSAGE.

LONDON, September 9th.

A German official wireless message states:—We repulsed an English night attack to the north-east of St. Julien. There was fierce daylong fighting on the east bank of the Meuse. The enemy was generally driven back, but he retained a small part of Chaume wood and a ridge to the east thereof. Three divisions participated. We captured 300 prisoners.

GERMAN ATTACK.

PARIS, September 10th.

A communiqué says:—Following intense artillery firing, the Germans attacked in force on the right bank of the Meuse on a front of three kilometres, on both sides of Hill 344. Our fire prevented the enemy reaching our trenches, except a few detachments, which gained a temporary footing. A counter-attack completely re-established our lines. We took fifty prisoners. The enemy renewed attacks against the new positions at Chaume Wood. On four occasions our fire hurled back the enemy to his own trenches. A number of columns, north of Waville Wood, were caught by our fire and severely punished.

BRITISH CAPTURE TRENCHES

LONDON, September 10th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Northumberland troops captured six hundred yards of trenches south-east of Hargicourt, taking fifty-two prisoners. Simultaneously we captured a small portion of a trench rounding off our line east of Malakoff farm, inflicting considerable casualties. We repulsed raiders in Inverness Copse and slightly improved our position north-east of St. Julien.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN NEWS.

LONDON, September 9th.

A German official wireless message states:—We repulsed the Russians to the south of Ochrida Lake. The French occupied some villages to the west of Naik.

Italian Front

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HEAVY AUSTRIAN LOSSES.

WHOLE REGIMENT ANNIHILATED.

LONDON, September 10th.

Despite the terrific resistance of the Austrians in north-east Gorizia, and the deadly artillery and machine-gun work, the Italians are slowly loosening the enemy's grip before Hermada.

An Austrian counter-blow gained a limited success, advanced elements withdrawing in order to rectify and strengthen straggling positions to the present line, which is the only dependable line hereabouts until the Generalissimo is ready for another push.

As an instance of the very stubborn nature of the enemy assaults, between Kozite and Selo an entire Austrian regiment assailed a battalion, but concealed machine-guns opened fire at a range of five yards, and practically the whole regiment was annihilated.

Italian airmen are performing heroic feats above the mountain peaks. One Italian airman in order to prevent his opponent's escape, rammed his machine and perished with his opponent.

FIERCE FIGHTING.

AUSTRIANS DETERMINED DEFENCE.

UDINE, September 10th.

There is no abatement in the bad weather. The fight for the heights north-east of Gorizia has continued day and night, and it reached its climax of ferocity owing to the Italians and Austrians, in equal numbers of strength and determination, struggling in a circumscribed area where it was impossible to employ more men or artillery. The gaps in the ranks were instantly filled, and the forests have remained thus balanced for the past twelve hours. The Italians assaulted five times.

EARLIER CABLES.

BAD WEATHER.

UDINE, September 9th.

The bad weather is interfering with operations. Storms have transformed streams into torrents and plains into lakes of mud, while mist and fog prevent visibility. Nevertheless, bombardment and daring raids continue.

AUSTRIAN CLAIM.

LONDON, September 10th.

An Austrian wireless official message states:—Since August 10th we have taken prisoner on the Isonzo front 300 officers and 18,000 men.

FUTURE OF POLAND.

UNDER GERMAN RULE.

AMSTERDAM, September 9th.

It has been announced in Berlin that Dr. Michaelis and Count Czernin have reached an agreement to establish a Polish Government, consisting, firstly, of a Council and Regency of three members. If a Cabinet is subsequently constituted, it will order elections for a Polish Parliament.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HOSPITAL SHIPS.

FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT.

MADRID, September 9th.

The Foreign Minister states that King Alfonso has obtained from the belligerents an agreement permitting the free circulation of Anglo-French hospital ships in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic as far north as the English Channel.

U-BOAT TERROR.

SHOCKING STORY.

LONDON, September 9th.

The *Weekly Dispatch* relates a U-boat horror rivalling the sinking of the *Belgian Prince*.

A merchantman in the Atlantic saw a lifeboat drifting helplessly. She steered towards the boat and saw a shoal of sharks following the water-logged boat, which was badly smashed by gun fire. Fragments of flesh and clothing were adhering to the thwart. The dead occupants were horribly mutilated, the men obviously having been killed and wounded while lying in the boat helpless. Provisions had been taken off their ship, as unopened tins were found perforated with fragments of shells. The interior of the boat was a terrible sight. The dying were unable to protect themselves against the sharks, but probably did not linger long in their agony. The Mate's papers found aboard enabled the ship to be identified as a British merchantman. The boat had been drifting for three months.

SUBMARINISM.

INTERESTING STATEMENT.

AMSTERDAM, September 9th.

Interviewed by the London correspondent of *Handelsblad*, Lord Rhonda declared that submarinism no longer caused anxiety regarding the bread supply. It so stimulated cultivation that within a year the United Kingdom would be practically independent of imports, so far as the chief foodstuffs were concerned.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANS CONCENTRATING. RUSSIAN CAVALRY HINDERING ENEMY ADVANCE.

LONDON, September 9th.

A Russian wireless official message states:—In the direction of Riga the enemy has constructed bridges lower down on the River Aa, concentrating forces on the north bank under cover of his cavalry. In the region of Zegvolt, our cavalry are hindering the Germans' advance. We repulsed an enemy offensive south of the Radauts Valley.

INHABITANTS TO LEAVE PETROGRAD.

PETROGRAD, September 9th.

A Commissioner General has been appointed to deal with overcrowding. He has appealed to the inhabitants not obliged to remain in Petrograd, to gradually leave the city in view of the possibility of enemy air raids and the scarcity of provisions.

The *Reli* says that the Government is considering removing to Moscow.

RUSSIANS CONSOLIDATING.

LONDON, September 9th.

A German official wireless message states:—Between the Baltic and the Dvina, we drove back the Russians at many points to positions which they are consolidating.

CAUSE OF RIGA'S FALL.

PETROGRAD, September 9th.

An authoritative statement explaining the catastrophe at Riga says it was due to the weight of the German thrust, particularly the artillery superiority. In fact, the bulk of the Russians showed discipline and courage which can be regarded very favourably, as the Riga front was considered the most disorganised morally. Military experts reaffirm that there is no danger to Petrograd, but, as a precaution, a new administration for governing the city will be formed. The Government is prepared to deal with reactionaries to organise all resources for the defence of the country and the continuation of the war.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SWEDISH TREACHERY.

SOME STRONG COMMENTS.

LONDON, September 10th.

Reuter learns that on Sunday night there were no new developments in the Swedish situation. The Swedish Minister, visited at the Legation, disclaimed all knowledge of the affair.

BRITISH PAPERS TAKE SERIOUS VIEW.

LONDON, September 10th.

All the newspapers take the most serious view of the disclosures concerning Sweden, which is denounced for committing an unpardonable breach of neutrality, while the revelations of perfidy of Count Luxburg, one of the archruffians of Germany's police service, are likened to the achievements of Count Bernstorff and von Papen.

Confidence is expressed that the Swedish people were innocent. The whole trouble is due to a pro-German clique which must be rooted out, but the people must give tangible proof of their friendliness to the Allies if trouble is to be avoided.

It is noteworthy that the Socialists are the strongest individual Party in Sweden, but the present governing class is ultra-Conservative. Sweden is at present in the throes of a general election, and the revelations will probably influence the results.

A DENIAL.

BUENOS AIRES, September 10th.

The Swedish Minister has denied the statements regarding the action of the Legation, and has refused a further statement.

STRONG AMERICAN COMMENT.

WASHINGTON, September 10th.

The Swedish exposure has created a sensation throughout the country. It is believed that it may force Sweden into the war unless the officials concerned are punished. The offence is characterised as unparalleled in modern diplomacy. It is expected that the immediate effect will be extreme precautions in granting licences for exports to Sweden.

The *New York Herald* states that it will prove an object lesson of Prussian friendship to the Argentine. Simultaneously with Count Luxburg's treachery, Sweden has been crying out against the iniquity of the embargo for preventing the use of America's supplies in the profitable business of feeding Germany.

The *Sun* anticipates that when the cynical insolences and brutal contempt of neutral lives is realised, Argentine will properly attend to this business.

Dr. Nordvall, a member of the Swedish Economic Mission, forecasts the recall of the Swedish Minister to the Argentine, but he also declared that no Swede would be a party to such heartless proceedings. Furthermore, owing to the ill-health of the Swedish Minister to the Argentine, he possibly mistook the contents of harmless business communications.

COUNT LUXBURG.

LONDON, September 10th.

According to the *Times*, Count Luxburg has left Buenos Aires.

FRENCH CABINET CRISIS. AN UNEXPECTED HITCH.

PARIS, September 10th.

There is an unexpected hitch in the making of the Cabinet.

M. Ribot has abandoned the task owing to the refusal of the Socialists to participate. This has meant the dropping of M. Painlevé and M. Thomas, two prominent ex-Ministers, who were bound to accept the decisions of their Party.

TURKISH COMMANDER IN BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, September 10th.

Essad Pasha, Commander of the first Turkish Army has arrived at Berlin.

FRESH SPLIT IN RUSSIAN CABINET.

PETROGRAD, September 10th.

The *Bourse Gazette* announces that a fresh split has occurred in the Cabinet between the Constitutional Democrats and the Socialists.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

REASSURING STATEMENT.

PETROGRAD, September 10th.

The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, who is controlling the partial evacuation of the city, has issued a reassuring statement.

The Military authorities advise the non-business population, owing to the food question, to leave in batches. The Government has decided that the question of its own departure can be postponed for six weeks.

The Commander-in-Chief on the Northern Front has declared that the army's resistance is daily more determined. The enemy pressure is weakening, and even if the enemy reached Pskoff at the beginning of the winter they could not progress further, while a landing of troops is improbable, because the minefields are not broken through anywhere in the Baltic or in the Gulf of Finland. The fleet and coast defences are greatly strengthened.

The *Bourse Gazette* states that the Minister of Food Supplies resigned owing to the increasing difficulties of the food problems.

General Alexieff, the former Generalissimo, is going to the Northern front for a visit of inspection.

SEPARATION OF FINLAND.

HELSINKI, September 10th.

The *Feticher Nouryga* announces that the Senate has drafted a Bill for the final separation of Finland. It will be presented as an Ultimatum to the Provisional Government.

PORTUGUESE STEAMER BLOWN UP.

LONDON, September 10th.

Lloyds agent at Marseilles reports that the Portuguese steamer *Alentejo*, which was requisitioned by the Portuguese Government, blew up in the harbour. There was no loss of life.

EARLIER CABLES.

PEACE TALK.

SENSATION IN GERMANY.

COPENHAGEN, September 9th.

A great sensation has been caused in Germany owing to the declaration by Dr. Michaelis that Germany would shortly be able to publish peace terms.

AUSTRIA ANXIOUS FOR PEACE.

AMSTERDAM, September 9th.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Hamburger Nachrichten* denounces the renewed activities of an influential circle in Austria-Hungary who are working for a speedy termination of the war at any cost.

The *Tagesspost* declares, on September 8th, in connection with the matter, that Austria has been exerting the strongest pressure to induce Germany towards peace and has been sending feelers in other directions, especially to London. It concludes that if Germany does not yield to the Austrian pressure, very possibly an agreement may shortly be reached in Downing Street without Germany's consent.

IN EAST AFRICA. CLEARING OUT THE GERMANS.

LONDON, September 9th.

An East African official message states:—We overcame enemy resistance at Opondas, to the south of Mahenge, and occupied all the positions. Our troops are pursuing. It is reported from the southern area that the Germans dislodged from Tunduru are retreating towards Hwale. There are no Germans now in Portuguese Nyasaland to the south of Rovuma.

FRENCH POLITICAL CRISIS.

PARIS, September 9th.

M. Ribot has consented to form a Cabinet.

FISH SUPPLY.

YUVIDEN, September 9th.

A meeting of fishing boat owners has decided at present not to accept the British Government's offer generously to indemnify them if they lay up thirty-five per cent. of their boats for two months, during which not more than 2,000 tons of fish shall be exported to Germany.

END OF SUMMER.

LONDON, September 9th.

It is officially announced that Summer-time will cease on the 17th instant.

DRIED FRUITS.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

LONDON, September 9th.

The Food Controller will henceforth be the sole importer of dried fruits, including raisins, dates, currants, figs, prunes, plums, peaches, nectarines, apricots, pears and apples. The Order does not apply to goods shipped by September 8th to Britain. Importers must furnish particulars of their purchases to that date which are still unshipped.

SWEDISH REVELATIONS.

FURTHER INCRIMINATING TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, September 9th.

The following is the text of further telegrams sent by the German Charge d'Affaires at Buenos Aires through the Swedish Legation to the Foreign Office at Berlin:—

"July 3rd, 1917, No. 59.—I learn from reliable sources that the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is a notorious ass and an Anglophile, declared in a secret session in the Senate that the Argentine would demand from Berlin a promise not to sink more Argentine ships and that if that were not agreed to, relations would be broken off. I recommend refusal, and, if necessary, the calling in of the mediation of Spain.—(Signed) Luxburg."

"July 9th, 1917, No. 64.—Without showing any tendency to make concession, postpone the reply to the Argentine Note until the receipt of further reports. A change of Ministry is probable. As regards Argentine steamers, I recommend either compelling them to turn back or sinking them without leaving any traces or letting them through. They are all quite small.—(Signed) Luxburg."

Mr. Lansing has published the translation of the Swedish cypher telegrams without comment, and copies of his announcement have been delivered to the Argentine Embassy and the Swedish Legation at Washington. The opinion is expressed that the purpose of the United States in publishing the correspondence is, firstly, to show the nature of the relations between Germany and Sweden, and, secondly, to disclose to Argentina the manner in which the German representative in her capital has been secretly directing the destruction of her shipping and guiding his Government in dealing with Argentina. Diplomatically, German influences have been stronger in Argentina than elsewhere in South America, and practically the whole, with the exception of Argentina, has sided with the United States in making war on Germany autocracy.

"DAMNING EVIDENCE."

LONDON, September 9th.

Regarding the promise by the Swedish Minister in London, that the practice of transmitting German cypher cables as Swedish official messages should cease similar assurances were given at Stockholm, where the Foreign Minister, in August, 1916, admitted that there might, at the time, have been ground for complaint, but added, "Nothing of the kind has happened for some months and it will not occur again." Is a noteworthy discovery, and the deciphering of the present series of telegrams is due to the watchfulness and skill of the American Intelligence Service. Thus one of the first acts of a new enemy, whom Germany affected to despise, has been exposed by a procedure which affords damning evidence against the German Government and a neutral Government, whom the charitable regard as dupes of Germany. The contents of the published telegrams are a lesson to neutrals of the value to be placed on German promises and concessions. The German representative at Buenos Aires, while enjoying the hospitality of Argentina, is seen to be advocating the deliberate murder of Argentine subjects on the high seas in order to leave no trace of the crime which would make Argentina an enemy. This consistent, deliberate policy has been applied to other neutrals, especially Norway. Furthermore, the assurance apparently given that Argentine ships would only clear to Las Palmas shows that the pretended immunity which Argentine ships would be accorded with a show of magnanimity by Germany is a pure farce, because immunity is secured by Argentina undertaking that no Argentine vessels will be found in the war zone. It will be interesting to hear what the Argentine public opinion is of the "diplomatic victory" claimed by the Argentine Government.

EXCITEMENT IN ARGENTINA.

BUENOS AIRES, September 8th.

The American Embassy has received confirmation of the telegrams relating to the attitude of the Swedish Legation and of the text of the telegrams from Herr Luxburg advising the German Government to sink Argentine vessels so that no traces might be found of them. The news has everywhere caused great excitement. Anti-German demonstrations have been foreseen, and the police have taken precautionary measures.

RUPTURE NOT LIKELY.

BUENOS AIRES, September 9th.

The demand for the recall of Count Luxburg and possibly also of the Swedish Minister is regarded as inevitable, but a rupture with Germany is not so likely, as Berlin has evidently not followed the advice of Count Luxburg.

BRITAIN AND THE PAPAL NOTE.

WASHINGTON, September 8th.

Britain has advised the United States that President Wilson's reply to the Pope's peace proposals is, in effect, Britain's reply.

HONOURS FOR ORIGINAL EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

LONDON, September 8th.

The War Office states that, in accordance with the King's wish to specially recognise the services of the original British Expeditionary Force, arrangements are being made for the award of a distinctive decoration with a ribbon, but without clasp, to the participants, including the Indians, in the earliest and most critical phase of the war to the first battle of Ypres.

THE ROOT OF THE RUSSIAN DIFFICULTY.

AN ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CRISIS.

[BY JULIUS WEST.]

[Mr. Julius West has returned from Russia. He was the delegate representing the Fabian Society at the Socialist Conference. He speaks Russian, and is an expert on Russian affairs.]

On returning from a short journey to Russia the first thing which strikes one about English opinion is its tendency to attribute the disorders on the other side to political causes. The British public is apparently under the impression that the trouble is mainly due to party disputes, with a certain amount of German propaganda thrown in. There is no doubt that these are very important factors in the situation, but by themselves they can hardly be held accountable for the increasing disorganisation of affairs in general. The root of Russia's present difficulties is economic and financial, and not political. So far as there is a political difficulty—and I do not for a moment deny that it exists and is serious—it is to a very large extent merely the reaction of the prevalent economic conditions.

The outward and visible sign of the troublesomeness of the situation, is paper money. Metal currency has ceased to exist. If you ask people where it has gone to they shrug their shoulders and talk about hoarding. Illiterate peasants, it appears, dislike paper money, and have collected all the coin in circulation. During the last three years the Romanoff Government attempted to get out of their financial difficulties by printing vast quantities of paper money. This had the result of driving coins out of circulation and depreciating the rouble. In a country with an advanced banking system the effects would not have been so serious, but in Russia, where banks are mistrusted, the unrestricted issue of paper money provided an exceptionally easy descent towards national bankruptcy.

With a banking system such as exists in Russia there is no limit to the quantity of paper money which the country can absorb, and consequently the liabilities which the Government can incur in issuing it. The smaller coins 30, 20, 15 and 10 copecks, and down to one copeck have

been replaced by a special issue of postage stamps, printed on specially thick paper. The one copeck note (now worth about the tenth of a penny) may be regarded as a pathetic symbol of Russia's difficulties.

THE WAGES PROBLEM.

This, however, is only one side of the difficulty. There is also the wages problem to be considered. The Russian town workman was until quite recently in receipt of extraordinarily low wages, and accustomed to a terribly low standard of life. His wages, in English terms, often came to no more than a pound or two a month. He and his family lived on black bread and weak tea, and shared a room or a cellar with perhaps several other families. In the circumstances it is not surprising that he was seldom a particularly efficient workman. He was slow, and his employer generally called him lazy. Wages had been rising slowly ever since 1905, the year of big strikes, and they had been increasing fairly rapidly between the outbreak of war and the Revolution. But even so they were appallingly insufficient, especially in view of the extraordinary rise of prices during the latter period.

Consequently, when the Revolution came the workmen felt they were justified in asking for an increase of wages which sometimes came to as much as 300 or 400 per cent. And yet, in the circumstances of the case, the Minister of Labour, M. Skobelev, assured me that such demands could not always be regarded as unjustifiable. Immediately after the Revolution wages demands for higher wages took place at virtually every factory. But it was found impossible to settle matters immediately a temporary decline started once more on the upward path. So that a succession of demands for higher wages took place, and in a good many cases the workmen felt that the food speculators were getting the best of them and that the only way of meeting them was to insist on the demands of wages out of all proportion to those which they had been receiving. Cases have been heard of when the workmen demanded as much as 800 per cent. over pre-Revolution rates.

This demand for higher wages naturally has not been accompanied by smoothness throughout. There have been innumerable strikes, although they have seldom lasted more than a few days. The dangerous element in the new movement has been the tendency towards syndicalism. Workmen have attempted to take control of factories and to dispense entirely with the so-called "bourgeois" management. In certain cases the workmen have very soon discovered that they could not carry on without their technical staff, which found itself reinstated after a very few days.

DECREASE OF PRODUCTION.

The net result of this agitation has been an enormous decrease of production. It must be remembered that not only have the workmen been insisting on higher wages but they have also been demanding (and they have obtained) a greatly reduced working day. Moreover, employees of a great many large factories have refused to go on working unless the management complied with certain almost penal conditions. For instance, men elected by their fellow employees to serve on local Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates must continue to receive their wages, and time lost through disputes has also to be paid for.

In the circumstances it is not surprising to find innumerable undertakings shut down altogether. Factories engaged in the production of munitions have in most cases been able to secure help from the Government, but those not directly engaged on war work have been having a very bad time.

There are, of course, no reliable statistics available as to the extent of the fall in production. A few fortunate factories in Petrograd and Moscow have been able to report that they have not suffered to the extent of more than 20 per cent., but the majority, perhaps, place the figure at something like 50, and one hears occasionally of places where only 20 per cent. of the pre-Revolution output is maintained. I have heard of one unfortunate establishment, engaged on Government work, employing many thousands of men and women, which turned out during the three months following the Revolution only 73 per cent. of its output for the previous six months.

Add to these facts the very important consideration that transport is becoming more and more difficult, that the number of locomotives needing repair is something in five figures, while the number of locomotives actually undergoing repair is comparatively microscopic, and it must be realised that the economic situation is perhaps even more menacing than the military. A great many things which we had been in the habit of regarding as necessities of life have virtually gone out of manufacture. In Petrograd and Moscow boots, shoes, and clothing cannot be obtained except at fantastic prices. In order to check profiteering, any person requiring garments has to appear before a local committee and convince them of his need, and if successful he will obtain a certificate authorising him to make his purchases. This is a remarkable, yet eloquent, testimony to the economic disorganisation of Russia. Compared with it the political situation seems almost trivial in its incoherence.

THE GOLDEN GUNNER.

R.G.A. RECRUIT WHO DID WHAT HE LIKED.

OFFICERS ACCUSED OF ACCEPTING PRESENTS.

"I had a separate room in the barracks, and told me that I need not do any duty at all if I played the game fair and kept up my payments." This was one of the astonishing statements made by Gunner C. C. Jordan, R.G.A., at the general court-martial at Westminster which was trying Second-Lieut. W. J. Horan, Quartermaster-sergeant, W. H. Garrett, and Sergeant D. J. Briggs, all of the Royal Garrison Artillery, for accepting bribes to allow men to absent themselves from military duty at Woolwich. "I was in receipt of an allowance of £20 a month," said Jordan, "and was allowed to sleep out of barracks by means of a pass which I obtained from Lieut. Horan. I gave Horan £10 for a general London pass and a permit to don muffs. I spent most of my time in London, and lived at a Strand Hotel. I had a good time beating at Richmond, and gave Garrett a gold wristlet watch as a present. It was arranged that I should be allowed to go to Edinburgh for £10. I was detained because I had my pass behind me. I gave the escort £2, and they stayed in London. I sent the following telegram to Garrett: 'Sending you £10 Monday. Salutations.'—Jordan. I also sent Briggs £5."

Jordan admitted that he had acted as intermediary between prisoners and other recruits. From two recruits £20 each was obtained and another paid £20 for a pass allowing him two months' leave. Eventually Jordan was court-martialled, and is now undergoing sentence.

Second-Lieut. Horan, who elected to give evidence, said he had served in the Army for 29 years, and was too proud of the uniform to disgrace it. With regard to a particular pass, which he denied signing, or even seeing before the trial, he declared: "No one outside the walls of a lunatic asylum would sign such a document. It is all rot." He had never received any money from Jordan, whose statements he could only attribute to malice. There was not one word of truth in the story from start to finish.

Sergeant-Major Garrett made a statement without taking the oath. He said that he had never received any money from Jordan, or granted him privileges to enable him to evade his military duties. He had always looked upon Jordan as a rich man, noting how he spent money. But he now learned that he only drew £20 a month from Burma. Out of this, and reckoning the sums he contended he had given Lieutenant Horan, Sergeant Briggs, and himself, there would only be

15s. a week left over. It would not go far to pay for the champagne suppers, the diamond ring for his fiancée, and settled the bills at the London hotels. Witness concluded by saying he had served 21 years in the Army, and had always been counted a stern disciplinarian. He had found that there were many grave irregularities at the depot which had gone on without his knowledge. Why Jordan had singled him out for this malicious attack he did not know, but he felt bound to fight the case as fully as he could. He had already had 130 days' imprisonment, 52 of which had been in solitary confinement on prison fare.

Abraham Kariski, one of the men who, it is alleged, had obtained passes from accused, acknowledged that he had lent about £35 to Jordan to obtain passes for him. He did not ask Jordan how he obtained the passes.

Gunner Jones Morrell, called by Sergeant-Major Garrett, denied that he had received any pass from accused.

Gunner Walter Morris, who is alleged by the prosecution to have given money and received passes, made a similar denial. Cross-examined by Sir A. Bodkin, he admitted that before joining the Army he met Jordan at Woolwich and took him for an officer as he was wearing an officer's tunic. On entering into conversation he told Jordan he would like to join the R.G.A., and Jordan answered, "I have great influence with the officers, and I can get you in, but it will cost you money." Jordan said he would not get anything out of it himself. Witness accepted Jordan two cheques, one for £25 and the other for £2. He met Jordan later by invitation at a Strand Hotel, where the latter was staying. While in the regiment witness admitted that he had done no military duties except since his arrest.

Gunner Philip Silverman, cross-examined by Sir A. Bodkin, said he was given the ordinary recruit pass when he first joined up. He had one or two passes afterwards from Jordan, but he was a recruit, and did not bother to ask why they were granted. He had paid Jordan £20 in order to get into the R.G.A.

Mark Silverman said that he was anxious to be posted to the R.G.A. in Woolwich, as his business was there, and he wanted a couple of hours free to attend to it daily. Jordan offered to negotiate it for him, and a bargain was struck for £32. Witness actually paid £24 a deduction of £12 being made for a mantle which Jordan wished to give his "young lady," and which witness supplied from his mantle shop. Jordan seemed to be a well-to-do man, but all that witness thought for witness was six months at Wandsworth. He considered he had paid too much for this privilege. He maintained that although he had been convicted it did not prove that he was guilty.

Sergeant Briggs, with out going into the witness-box, handed in a statement, which appeared in its reading by the Judge Advocate to be a general denial of the charges.

The Judge Advocate, having advised the Court, the Court retired to consider its verdict, and after a quarter of an hour's absence returned. At the request of the president, evidence as to Sergeant Briggs' previous character was taken, a good character being given by a superior officer.

Briggs, being asked if he had any statement to make, said he wished to make a complaint as to his treatment after arrest. There had, he considered, been a breach of the Army regulations, which held a man innocent till he was proved guilty. He had, however, been already subjected without trial to 108 days' imprisonment, 52 days being spent in solitary confinement. He had not been allowed to see anyone about his defence, though he had been visited by Scotland Yard officers. He had no money, and had only been enabled to keep himself clean by the kindness of the wife of Sergeant-Major Garrett, who supplied him with soap and also did his washing.

At the request of the Judge Advocate the statement was handed in.

The Court again retired, and on its resumption the charge against Lieut. Horan alone was proceeded with. The charge was one of accepting £10 from Albert Grubb, and granting him a pass to be absent from barracks except when engaged on military duty.

Sir A. Bodkin stated that Grubb lived at Knightsbridge, and as his father was dying, he obtained the pass from Lieut. Horan through a servant of Horan, who shared his room with him.

Gunner Grubb stated on oath that he paid £10 to Gunner Rudland in an envelope on the understanding that he should pay it to Lieut. Horan. When his father died he received five days' leave from Colonel Osborne. Towards the close of this leave he wired to Horan, "Please extend leave 48 hours. Important business on hand." Lieut. Horan happened to be in town, and on visiting him at Knightsbridge, he gave the extension.

Lieut. Horan, in evidence, admitted giving the extension, and said he brought back the wire as a justification. He was arrested on his return to Woolwich.

In answer to Sir A. Bodkin, he denied the receipt of £10 from Rudland.

Sergeant-Major Garrett admitted having received a suit of clothes from Jordan, but denied that he accepted them as an inducement to grant privileges. He denied having accepted any other present from Jordan, and said the cigarette case which had been mentioned was left on his office table. "I have never been an accomplice," witness concluded with some feeling. "I have been let into this."

The Court's decision on all charges was to be promulgated in due course.

A PATRIOTIC CALL.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED. PROSPECTUS

Inviting public subscription for 85,000 shares at par (\$10 each), upon an increase of the Capital of the Company.

REPORT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1916-17.

Report presented to the Shareholders at the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting held at the Office of the General Managers, on Wednesday, 15th August, 1917, at 11.30 o'clock A.M.

The General Managers have now the pleasure to submit their annual report and statement of the Company's accounts made up to 31st May, 1917.

The net profit for the year ended 31st May, 1917, after allowing for interest, Auditor's Fees and writing off depreciation on Company's Plant, Machinery, Launches and Stock, is \$19,817.93. This amount together with the sum of \$19,348.62 undistributed profit brought forward from last year makes an available balance of \$39,166.55, which is resolved to appropriate as follows:—To place to Reserve Fund \$10,000.00. To pay a dividend of \$1.00 per share \$7,908.00. To carry forward to credit of next year's account \$21,268.55.

BALANCE SHEET AT 31st MAY, 1917.			
Dr.			Cr.
LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
SHARE CAPITAL.		Machinery, Melting Furnaces, Foundry Plant and Tools including Annealing and Preheating Chambers and also all rights to secret processes as per last account.	
Authorised 100,000 shares at \$10 each	\$1,000,000	Less sold, etc.	\$83,958.12
Issued 7,808 shares at \$10 each	78,080 00	311.25	
MORTGAGE ACCOUNT	5,000 00	Less Depreciation	\$83,646.87
SUNDY CREDITORS including General Managers	20,755 72	\$77,419.15	
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.		4,638.68	
Balance as per last account.	\$19,348.62		
Profit for the year	19,817.93		
	39,166 55		
		Value of 2 Launches as per last account	\$4,600.00
		Less Depreciation	450.00
		Office Furniture and Fixtures including valuable drawings as per last account.	\$10,000.00
		Less Depreciation	61.00
		Stock in trade	\$27,649.70
		Less Depreciation	793.89
		Work in Progress	26,855 81
		Accounts Receivable	6,000 00
		Cash at Bank and in hand	15,874 35
		[Bank \$7,711.54]	
		[P/Cash 167.56]	
			7,439 10
			\$ 143,302 27

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the year ending 31st May, 1917.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To Interest Account	450	00	By Balance Working Account	28,117	79
Auditor's Fee	200	00			
Depreciation on Mch'y, Plant, Stock, etc.	7,554	61			
To Writing off old Machinery	95	25			
Profit on the year	19,817	93			
	\$ 28,117	79			

GORDON & Co.,
General Managers.

I report that I have audited the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers of the Company and have found it to be in accordance therewith. I have received all the information and explanations I have required. No depreciation has been written off Steel Process Patent Rights which appear in the books at their original cost, namely, \$21,369.64. Subject to the foregoing observation, in my opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanations given me and as shown by the books of the Company.

C. BERNARD BROWN, A.C.A.,
Auditor.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1917.

The Register for application of Shares will be closed on Thursday, 1st November, 1917, at 3 o'clock.

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

Form of application for Shares.

To the General Managers of

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,
Having paid to the Company's bankers the sum of \$..... being a deposit of \$10 per share for..... shares of \$10 each of the above-named Company I (or we) request you to allot to me (or us)..... shares on the terms of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association and I (or we) agree to accept the same or any less number that you may allot to me (or us) and I (or we) authorise you to register me (or us) as the holder (s) of the said shares.

Name in full.....
Address.....
Description.....
Date.....
Signature.....

Receipt for Application Money.

Received this..... day of..... on account of the Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd., from..... the sum of \$..... being a deposit of \$10 per share upon..... shares of \$10 each of the above-named Company.

For the—
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Cashier.

N.B.—This receipt when returned to the applicant must be preserved, and if accompanied by receipt for the amount due on allotment, will be exchanged in due course for a certificate.

It is desired, and a resolution for that purpose has been passed, to increase the Capital of the Company to \$1,000,000 by the issue of new shares, for the purpose of extending the business which is firmly believed will, if so extended, not only prove exceedingly profitable to all interested in the Company, but will also supply a want to local concerns.

The Capital of the Company is now \$1,000,000, of which only \$78,080 has been paid up, and on this the Company last year made a net profit of \$19,817 and paid a dividend of 10 per cent. at the end of the present financial year. It is anticipated that doubling the Capital will at least double the profit; and, should this anticipation be realized, the Company could pay at least a steady Twenty per cent.

Steel Castings are needed for numerous purposes by all Railway Contractors, Engineering and Dock Companies everywhere in China, and by many small manufacturers. At present a large portion of the Steel products which this Company is able to manufacture is obtained from abroad—at probably a great expense—in consequence of the very limited capacity of this Company to carry out orders received. With an increased Capital, enabling more furnaces to be erected, and more labour employed, this Company would then be in a position to supply most of, if not all, the needs for steel castings in this part of the world; for, with the experience now acquired by the General Managers, and by their present head workmen, there should be no difficulty whatsoever in most satisfactorily fulfilling such requirements.

It is much desired that sufficient additional capital be subscribed, beyond that which is required for the further development of the Steel Casting department, in order to enable a plant to be obtained, and set up, for the purpose of rolling Steel Ingots into material for Engineering, Dock, and Building requirements; for which material there is now a great demand.

It is therefore trusted that many persons in the Colony will be found ready to subscribe towards the increased capital desired, both for their own benefit, and for that of the community generally.

The General Managers are ready and willing to enter into any reasonable agreement desired by the Company to continue their services for a lengthy period. Also, if desired by the Company, they are fully prepared to transfer the control to a Board of Directors, comprised of such persons who are in a position to introduce business, as the Company thinks advisable.

The minimum subscription for the new shares now offered to the public, upon which the General Managers may proceed to allotment, is \$200,000.

Mr. C. BERNARD BROWN, of the firm of Messrs. Linstead & Davis, Hongkong, is the Auditor of the Company.

A copy of this prospectus has been duly filed for registration with the Registrar of the Companies.

Application for Shares should be made to the Company's Bankers, or the office of the General Managers, where forms will be supplied.

GORDON & Co.,
General Managers.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1917.

BRITAIN'S OUTPUT OF MUNITIONS.

DR. ADDISON'S STATEMENT.

In the House of Commons, recently, Dr. Addison said:—It is a little over two years since a small party of us gathered with my right hon. friend the Prime Minister one Wednesday afternoon at No. 6, Whitehall gardens. We were about to open a munition shop. There was to be one aim only—to obtain the goods and make delivery of them to the Army. No other interests, no considerations of leisure, were to be entertained. A process of man-grabbing was also resolved upon. We were to seek out capable and trustworthy men, and to secure their help in the big task on the same terms. Such was the beginning of a story which I trust that some day some one more skilled in the art of narrative than I am will tell in all its romantic interest with faithfulness and with affection.

We may conveniently review the work of the departments of the Ministry as they form associated groups. The Department of Explosives Supply is the oldest department of the Ministry, and was the first to become organized. Lord Moulton before the formation of the Ministry of Munitions had already embarked on a scheme of production on a great scale. But the demands of the artillery programme, formulated in the latter half of 1915, were so great that it was necessary to plan for the erection of large additional factories. The designing and equipment of these, as of those which had been begun before, were undertaken by Mr. Quinn, the American engineer. He is not the only American citizen who has assisted the Ministry of Munitions throughout its career, but in the great works at Queensferry, Grimsby, and other places we have become possessed, through his genius, of factories which to a very large extent will be of permanent value to peace industries. With the development of our capacity of production in centres remote from population, I am glad to say that we are now able to cease manufacture in nearly all those factories which are in the centres of population, and it may be hoped that we shall be spared any recurrence of explosions in residential districts.

As an example of the value which we are deriving from these national explosives factories, I may mention that in a group of T.N.T. factories which have been operating for the longest period, a capital expenditure of one and a half millions has provided us with capacity which has already produced explosives at a cost of three and a half millions, which, at the present prices, being paid when the factory was under construction, would have cost seven millions. The present cost of production at Queensferry, exclusive of interest and amortization, is 8d. per lb. The cost in the market when this factory was started was 1s. 9d. per lb.

The House will form some conception of the magnitude of the production of explosives in this country when I say that in March, 1917, the capacity for the production of high explosive was more than four times that of March, 1915, and 28 times as great as that of March, 1913. The Explosives Supply Department is, of course, intimately concerned with the great chemical trades. Under recent arrangements with the Food Production Department, we have started a section of the Explosives Supply Department for the production of all the artificial manures which are required. Hitherto this country has been entirely dependent upon Germany for its supplies of potash, and I noticed in the papers the other day a statement to the effect that the Germans expect after the war to hold us to ransom on this account. I see no objection to their knowing that, in this respect, they will be disappointed. A process has been discovered whereby great quantities of potash may be obtained, and we shall be able to produce every ounce of potash that the glass trade requires, as well as very largely to meet the needs of agriculture.

Another case which affects German competition relates to the production of sulphuric acid. This has necessarily undergone a great development, not only in private works, but in our own factories, especially in regard to the strong fuming variety, of which the present capacity for production in this country is more than 25 times greater than it was before the war, while it is being produced at much less cost. Whatever arrangements are made for the future, it is essential to secure that sulphuric acid is made available to bond file users at fair rates, for if this is done it should lead to the establishment of an important group of new industries.

GUN AMMUNITION.

I pass to the supply of shells and shell components. The great new national factories for shell and fuse production have come into their full bearing during the past year, and we have been able to meet the fruits of the work of the boards of management which were established throughout the country in accordance with the scheme of organization designed in the early days of the Ministry and carried out under Sir James Stevenson. These boards are responsible for about a quarter of our total shell output, and we are indebted to them for many valuable suggestions resulting in improvements and economies in the manufacture of different munitions. The variety of the productions under Sir Evelyn Wood's Department, of gun ammunition supply is only paralleled, I am glad to say, by the volume and improving quality of their output. The great national projectile factories for the production of the heavier calibres of shell, which were built under the direction of the Prime Minister, have been in full operation during this year, and produced in March exactly one-third of the total output of these heavy shells.

After describing the diverse processes involved in the manufacture of a single round of ammunition, the right hon. gentleman continued:—We recently reached such a state of production that we have been able to divert certain of our national factories, in whole or in part, to assisting other sections of the munitions programme.

A NEW EXPLOSIVE IN USE.

The Department of Gun Ammunition manufacture is necessarily closely associated with the Filling and Inspection Departments, as well as with that of Design, and for some time past has been having in working order a small board, meeting weekly, of the heads of these four Departments, under the chairmanship of General Bingham, for the adjustment and execution of their joint affairs. After extensive trials at the front, it was found a few months ago that a component of a new type possessed great advantages for certain purposes over any which had previously been produced. It was doubtful whether we should be able to produce any large quantity in time for the spring offensive. Thanks, however, to the operation of these gentlemen and their staffs we were able to provide a large supply for the Battle of Arras, and the cry is still for more.

Again during January last it appeared that we might possibly be behindhand in the accumulation of the great reserve of the gun ammunition asked for, and I instructed the Filling Department to provide a greatly increased weekly output. The requirements were fully met in good time, and notwithstanding the enormous expenditure of gun ammunition during the last few weeks I find that, after the first nine weeks of the offensive, the stock of filled shells had only fallen by 7 per cent.

We have had to get ammunition in enormous quantities, working with a new explosive mixture, training gangs of makers and other operatives, building factories, and making machinery all at the same time. I remember how when first one difficulty cropped up and then another even the sanguine temper of the Prime Minister sometimes showed signs of wear. There were endless difficulties of the gauges, and, above all, over the different types of fuses, with a perpetual shuffle against duds on the one hand and premature bursts on the other. Assembled sometimes as though we fought our way through one difficulty only in order to discover another. But our work has not been fruitless and our soldiers on the ridges of Vimy and Messines can now see the plain beyond. (Cheers.) Dr. Addison next described the work of the Inspection Department, and said:—The increase in the quantity of the ammunition supply has happily coincided with the improvement in its quality, and the record this year is that the proportion of premature explosions is 15 times less than it was in the Battle of the Somme, with the result that Sir Douglas Haig the other day paid a high tribute to the quality of the ammunition.

THE SUPPLY OF GUNS.

It is well known now that the splendid equipment of our troops, with a high proportion of heavy artillery, is largely due to the far-sighted determination of the Prime Minister. The heavy artillery has provided one of the most important contributions to our recent successes, and to the decrease in the number of casualties which have attended them. The Gun Supply Department during the past year, under Sir Charles Ellis and Colonel Sykes, has had thrown upon it one of the most difficult tasks assigned to the Ministry. The House knows also that guns of British manufacture are to be found both on the Russian and on the Italian fronts. Demands for guns for anti-aircraft purposes and for merchant ships—demands to meet which the Ministry has naturally been called upon to assist—have placed a particularly heavy strain upon our capacity for producing long-range guns for use in the field. With the increase in the number of guns in the field, the work involved in making good wear and tear and in providing for repairs has also grown in proportion. I have lately, in order to develop to the utmost limit our capacities in this direction, associated Sir Glynn West and his Department with the work of gun manufacture.

Our output of machine-guns and rifles under Mr. Alexander Duckham has been fully equal to the demands made upon us for these arms. The output at Enfield has increased tenfold, and our capacity for the production of machine-guns weekly is more than 20 times greater than it was two years ago. Some months ago, also, our output of small-arms ammunition became so abundant that we ceased to require any assistance whatever from outside this country.

NEW INDUSTRIES.

Before the war we could only rely on British sources for about 10 per cent. of the glass used in optical instruments. We now not only have adequate supplies for ourselves, but are able to provide substantial assistance to our Allies. A whole group of industries connected with the glass trade has been placed on a secure foundation.

I now come to the group of Departments that require the use of steam or internal combustion engines. These are the Departments for the supply of railway material, motor transport, tanks, agricultural machinery, and aeroplanes. With the exception of tanks, the responsibility for all these supplies has been added to the Ministry during the past year. The quantity of locomotives, trucks, and track required was so great that to manufacture all in time would have been an impossibility. To meet the programme, track was pulled up at home, India, Australia, and Canada sent their contributions.

The tank made his appearance last autumn. I say "his," although we distinguish a male and a female variety. At the close of last year much work required to be done in the way of alteration and improvement, as the experience of the Somme suggested, but the supplies of the new designs are coming forward excellently, and the end of the story is not yet. For the enthusiasm of Colonel Stern, Sir Eustace D'Eyncourt, and their colleagues knows no limits. Motor transport was transferred to us last year and is now directed by Colonel Holden. Agricultural implement supply became one of our duties in the late autumn, and Mr. Edge, who is in charge, has the assistance of a small committee of agricultural implement makers, who responded to our request for assistance with the same readiness that has always been accorded whenever we have asked business men to come to our help.

AEROPLANES.

When early in this year the Ministry was asked to undertake the supply of aeroplanes and seaplanes for the Army and the Navy, it became evident that the mobilization of all our resources for the production of internal combustion engines under a unified scheme of direction was essential. The production of all internal combustion engines is now under the direction of Mr. Martin, who left the B.S.A. Company and the Daimler Motor Company to join the Ministry for the purpose. By a continued effort to diminish the number of types and to concentrate on the best, with a policy of securing that one shop shall be devoted to the production of only a single type of engine, we have already obtained an enormous increase in production, apart from the addition either of machinery or labour. At the same time, I asked Sir William Weir, who had done such good work for us as Director of Munitions for Scotland, to take charge of the supply of aeroplanes and seaplanes. He and Mr. Martin became members of the Air Board and of its Technical Committee, but so as to establish a close working relation between the manufacturing side and the formation of programmes and designs which properly belongs to the Air Board. Under Sir William Weir's direction, the increase in the output of aeroplanes is already rapidly increasing. The production for May is more than twice that of December, and the supply by Christmas will be vastly greater than it is now. This Department makes a particular demand on skilled workers, and increased production of aeroplanes depends mainly upon an adequate supply of skilled workers.

The work involved in connection with movements of all overseas supplies has necessitated the provision of two further sections—one under Mr. Howard Williams for Inland Transport and another under Mr. Barton Chadwick for Overseas Transport. In overseas supplies alone we are interested in nearly 1,800,000 tons of shipments monthly, and the House will be glad to know that the administrative campaign, as it is, does not provide much comfort for our enemies, when they know, for example, that since the opening of the so-called ruthless submarine campaign across the Atlantic, taking the item in which there has been the heaviest loss—the aggregate loss is only 5.9 per cent. of the amount shipped.

THE OUTPUT OF STEEL.

Before the war the output of steel in this country had been more or less stationary for some time—at a little over seven million tons per annum. The output is now about 10 million tons, and I shall be disappointed if we have not reached a 12-million ton output by the end of next year. In order to make ourselves as safe as possible against the worst the submarine could do, I asked Mr. J. Hunter, under whose strong leadership the whole of the Steel Department works, to have a comprehensive survey made as quickly as possible, with a view to making the utmost use of home ores in case the submarine menace proved effective in restricting importation. The increased production of basic steel from home ores, with the consequent adaptation of old or the bringing in of new furnaces, should provide us with the capacity for the production in this country by the spring of next year of an additional one-and-a-half million tons of basic steel above our previous home production.

Added to this, we propose a greatly extended use of the hematite ore from Cumberland for the production of acid steel, provided the necessary labour can be obtained. Within about 14 months from the commencement of the scheme, we shall have increased our home capacity for the manufacture of basic steel by 30 per cent. Notwithstanding the costs of material and labour, we are obtaining steel plates in this country at less than half their cost in the United States, where shell steel also costs 30 per cent. more than it does at home.

The production in this country before the war of spelter or commercial zinc was only about one-third of our national requirements. Before the end of the present 12 months I hope that we shall have doubled that capacity, and I believe that the new works will be found capable commercially of holding their own with any spelter plants in the world. A part of the scheme involves the working up of the Australian zinc concentrates, which were formerly largely under German control, and we have in hand some most promising schemes for increasing the output of refined spelter, both at home and in Canada.

Some time ago steps were taken to obtain control of the wolfram ores in the Empire with a view to regulating the stocks of tungsten which are necessary for the production of high-speed steel, and if anyone cares to compare the price of the high-speed steel that we are obtaining in this country with the price in New York, I think he will be satisfied that the country is enormously profited by these enterprises. Works have been established in this country for the production of tungsten which enable us fully to meet our own requirements and to supply much besides to our Allies. By a system of rationing of aluminium supplies, we have converted a deficit into a surplus. At the same time, steps are in hand which will increase the home production of aluminium by 45 per cent. as compared with pre-war days.

THE USE OF METALS.

Further help in effecting economy in the use of metals has also been given by the institution of a system of scrap collecting and distribution, under the direction of Mr. Alexander Walker, which, I hope, will lead to an extensive cleaning up of the masses of scrap of all kinds which may still be seen in various munition works. We have established an extensive salvage department, under Sir Charles Ellis, which work in co-operation with the Army at the front for the salvage, re-melting in this country, re-forming and re-using of a large number of parts of munitions. We are now able to re-form hundreds of thousands of 18pr. cartridge cases per week. When it is remembered that the price of a new case is about 7s. and that it can be re-formed four times, and that we are re-forming cases at the cost of 4d. a case, the importance of this branch of work is obvious. (Cheers.) Largely through the efforts of an executive committee, presided over by Mr. Field-

ing, of the Rio Tinto Corporation, we are securing a considerable reduction in the amount of copper used in copper bands, amounting to a saving of many thousands of tons of copper; and less expensive metals, such as cast-iron, are now being brought into use instead of brass and steel as constituents of various fuses and other shell components.

We have received many useful suggestions in the direction of economy and for the utilization of cheaper materials from the Munitions Inventions Department under Colonel Gould-Adams. There is still a steady stream of suggestions, and more than 6,000 have been reported on since the beginning of the present year, varying from improvements in scientific instruments and modifications in defensive and offensive apparatus to economies in the use and treatment of fuel. In 65 cases special rewards have been made to employees of firms for useful suggestions. (Cheers.) Attempts are now being made to promote the production of nitrates as home, with a view to the avoidance of importation, by the nitrogen products committee, which consists of a number of eminent engineers, manufacturers, and scientific men, under the chairmanship of Colonel Gould-Adams. Efforts are also being made for the development of home oil production, thanks largely to the tact and knowledge of Professor Cadogan, in the Scottish shale districts, which has resulted in a great economy in the methods of production, as well as in an increased output of oil.

DEVELOPMENTS OF FORMS OF TRENCH FIGHTING.

The Trench Warfare Research Committee, under the chairmanship of General Jackson, has been responsible for the initiation and development of the more highly specialized forms of warfare which are peculiar to the trench fighting on the Western front. I cannot, of course, describe in detail any of the newer developments, but we can say, with confidence, that although we started behind in the race, we are probably now as superior to the Germans in this section of warfare as we are in that of artillery. (Cheers.) The Trench Warfare Supply Department covers an enormous variety of supplies, from fireworks and grenades to the heaviest form of bombs; also helmets, shields, specialized chemical apparatus, trench mortars, and their ammunition. This Department has supplied 1,500,000 steel helmets during the past six months, and, as an illustration of the increasing demands of the Army for trench warfare material, I find that in December the tonnage requirements amounted to 7,648 tons, whilst in May it reached 17,963 tons. I am sorry to say that Sir Alexander Rogers, who has done so much in this fine department, has recently incurred a severe illness as a result of attending trials of trench warfare apparatus, and that he will in consequence be laid aside for some time. (Cheers.)

From what I have said the House will recognize that the problem of reconstruction and the possibilities of useful developments which the experiences of the Ministry have provided during the last two years are so many and of such great extent that they may well engage the constant attention of the best minds. Whilst, with true British instinct, we dwell upon our faults and failings, nothing throughout the war has been of greater value than the proof which has been afforded that given the incentive and the intention, the nation is abundantly equal to making a full use of the lessons and of the opportunities that present themselves.

Nothing in the relations between capital and labour gives rise more to difficulty and distrust than two customs which are dependent upon one another. The first is the cutting of rates of pay on piecework so as to limit the rise of earnings when improved methods of manufacture, leading to a great output, are introduced. It is not the practice of the best employers, but it is almost impossible to describe the fear of it—has inevitably led to the second and retaliatory practice of the restriction of output. The influence of these two practices in our industrial life is thoroughly poisonous. We must establish a system whereby both parties have a direct interest in the introduction of improved methods. Without it our progress will inevitably be accompanied by needless disputes. The accounting side of the Ministry has abundantly proved that modern methods of production are not only well able to afford good wage rates, but are benefited by so doing.

In some industries vital to the prosecution of the war and to the maintenance of improved peace industries we had allowed the Germans to acquire control either of the whole industry or of some part essential to its continuance. We have steadily overcome those drawbacks, but it is almost impossible to describe the handicaps they have been to us. In overcoming them we have been awakened to some of our neglected opportunities, and have founded—and will be able to found with proper direction—great new industries and extensions on a vastly improved scale. Should the war last we ought to find ourselves next year with a capacity for steel production more than 50 per cent. greater than it was before the war, with modern coke ovens, equipped with recovery plants, with knowledge of how to extract and use the valuable by-products, with groups of blast furnaces, steel furnaces, and rolling mills arranged on a big scale, suitably situated and coordinated with one another. We shall not be dependent very much upon foreign sources for our supplies of spelter, and we should have a capacity for supplying ourselves and others with fertilizers, glass, and many other things.

There are two matters of great moment to which I should like specially to allude. We have had to import nitrate from Chili and pyrites from Spain, for practically every ton of essential nitrates that we require. I have good hope of the schemes which are at present in hand for the use of gasworks ammonia and for obtaining nitrate from German nitrate, and, in some respects, closely related, is the provision of cheap power and the utilization of inferior coal. I cannot go into details, but important developments (Continued at foot of next column.)

AMERICA'S EFFORT

INCREASED.

MORE TROOPS TO BE DISPATCHED.

ANOTHER 500,000 FOR THE ARMY.

(FROM "THE TIMES" OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WASHINGTON, July 25th. Public interest in the end of the Denman-Gothals controversy is overshadowed by Mr. McAdoo's visit to the Capital to tell the Finance Committee of the Senate that they must provide \$1,000,000,000 additional revenue to meet enlarged plans for carrying on the war. This additional sum would increase the aggregate war appropriation by the end of the year to 14,225 million dollars (\$2,845,200,000).

Senator Smoot pointed out that about half the three billion (\$600,000,000) authorized loan to the Allies had been already turned over, and the other half would be turned over in a few weeks. "Soon," he said, "I believe we shall have another loan of fully five billion dollars (\$1,000,000,000) to the Allies."

Mr. McAdoo is reported to have told the Senate Committee that the three billions (\$600,000,000) lent to the Allies would be expended by October, when an additional two billion (\$400,000,000) would be required. The Press agrees that Mr. McAdoo told the Senate Committee that the additional five billions (\$1,000,000,000) was needed now for the immediate requirements of the Army and Navy, and it is indicated that the War Department's enlarged plans embrace the sending of large additional forces abroad and the raising of an additional increment of 500,000 men for the new National Army.

This important news sweeps from the public's ken the Shipping Board controversy. It was inevitable that Mr. Denman and General Gothals should go. Their passing is unlamented. The President's decisive action has received general and hearty approbation. It is hoped that he has found in Mr. Hurley and Admiral Capps men who will build the ships without delay.

It is not doubted in any quarter here that Congress and the people will rise to the situation, and that Congress will provide the Treasury with as much money as may be required. When an agreement is reached between the House and the Senate on the terms of the Food Control Bill satisfactory to the President all pending war preparation measures will have been disposed of. Adequate naval increase have been provided for, legislation permitting the raising of the Army to 10,000,000 men has been enacted, a great airplane programme of construction is already under way, and there is a manifest disposition on the part of Congress to provide additional money as required. The present tendency of Congress to scrutinize the details of expenditure will not, according to the best-informed opinion, delay future appropriations. Mr. Wilson has the supreme confidence of the country, and Congress knows it and would not venture, even if it desired, to thwart him or put obstacles in his path.

are in progress, and it is most important that no effort should be spared to bring them to a successful issue.

We have suffered in the war not only from old-fashioned plants and negligent financial methods, but from a serious neglect of research and scientific work as applied to industry, and I should like to acknowledge the help which has been afforded by the Committee on Scientific and Industrial Research, in the origin of which I may, perhaps, claim some parental pride. Our manufacturers are awakening to this need and so is labor, and I know of no national investment worthier of thought and of cost than this. A number of the chief men of the different Departments of the Ministry are at work on plans for reconstruction, and there is a Ministry Reconstruction Committee to secure uniformity of direction in accordance with an arrangement made with the Central Reconstruction Committee.

The designation of our national factories, built and owned by the State, will at once suggest itself as an important matter for consideration, but others are emerging which may be of greater consequence even than this. The war has revealed that a certain measure of central control and common direction may place at the disposal of individual effort opportunities otherwise quite unattainable. The flow of demands in the Priority Department points to an opportunity of securing a great volume of useful commercial work for this country. The flow of foreign orders, demands for restoration of the freedom of our railways and shipping, and common service and takings show that there are abundant opportunities of which, by careful forethought and wise administration, we can make use. If we do make use of them, I am satisfied that we have enough material at our disposal to-day to bridge over the transition between the disestablishment of the industries of peace without serious hardship. At the direction of the Imperial War Cabinet the Ministry is taking steps which will assist in providing information on commercial lines as to the mineral resources of the Empire. We want information which will be available for the trading community, not simply in general terms, but examined and proved, so that we may be able to know not only what resources there are, but by what methods and at what cost they may best be developed. There are mineral resources at home which have been scarcely tapped, and what applies to these small islands applies with much greater force to the almost infinite resources of the British Empire. These things are worthy of the sustained attention of the best minds of the nation as command, and we should consider them not from any narrow profiteering standpoint, but in such a way as will enlist the help and sympathy of all classes. We look forward to the future with a confidence made strong by the experiences and work of this great Department. In its equipment of munitions the British Army is now equal if not superior to any other army in the world. (Cheers.)

SANATIVE SHAVING



CUTICURA SOAP

36-26



THE GAY, HAPPY, SUCCESSFUL WORLD TURNS ITS BACK ON THE THIN FOLKS.

The thin Johnnie above needs Sargol which would help him to draw every atom of strength, blood and nourishment from the food he eats.

Sargol, to our mind, is the most wonderful Flesh-Producing and Weight-Increasing treatment in the World—a scientific remedy based on the theory that excessive thinness comes from imperfect food assimilation; that the sugars, fats, albuminoids and starches in your food are passing out of your body today just as live coal smoke out of a wide grate when only partly consumed. It's up to you. Stop this fearful waste with Sargol. Let this new-found treatment aid your poor disordered "out of kilter" intestinal machinery to turn all this flesh-making food you put in your mouth each day into its proper channels where your blood can carry it to every part of the body and turn it into healthy fat.

It's not an experiment, this Sargol. Hundreds of people living in every corner of England testify to its marvellous qualities. One lady writes to say: "I could hardly eat anything and was not able to sit up three days out of a week, with stomach trouble. I took only two boxes of Sargol and can eat anything. My weight was 120 pounds. Now I weigh 140 and feel better than I have for five years. A gentleman writes: 'I gained 23 pounds with 23 days' treatment.'"

A. B. WATSON & Co., LTD.,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
215, PARLIAMENT STREET,
QUEEN'S DISPENSARY,
THE EDWARD DISPENSARY.

[57-2]

DON'T WAIT

until you are worse before starting a campaign against disease. No matter how slight may be your indisposition your duty to yourself demands that immediate steps be taken to disperse it. Of course, you expect to get better and not worse, but where health is in question you are never justified in leaving anything to chance, and, as is well known, indisposition, instead of disappearing of its own sweet will, frequently develops serious disorders if neglected. Your safest course is to

TAKE BEECHAM'S PILLS

which are the World's finest household remedy for the correction of derangements of the stomach, liver, or kidneys. Slight headaches, loss of appetite, a nasty taste in the mouth and other little symptoms of that sort are indications of digestive disorder, and may be regarded as Nature's warning of worse troubles to follow if the cause of the present ailment be not speedily removed. Don't wait until to-morrow but take Beecham's Pills

NOW.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
OF THE MEETINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session, 1916.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE \$5.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(Subject to Change without notice)

EMPERESS OF JAPAN ... 12 Sept. ... 7 Nov.

EMPERESS OF ASIA ... 18 Sept. ... 22 Nov.

EMPERESS OF RUSSIA ... 27 Sept. ... 24 Nov.

EMPERESS OF JAPAN ... 26 Oct. ... 20 Dec.

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WEATHER REPORT.

September 10th, at 11.27.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased slightly at Shanghai and, with few exceptions, has increased slightly elsewhere. It is highest over S. Manchuria and relatively low over the N. China sea. Belated reports from the Loochoo Islands indicate that the typhoon travelled on a N.W. track from Lat. 28 deg. N.; it has entered the coast and is situated to the S.W. of Shanghai this morning.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 72.91 inches, against an average of 69.18 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Forecast.

Northerly or variable winds, moderate to light; fair.

The same as No. 1.

South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS

A NEW CODE

New local and non-local storm signals codes will be introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

DAY SIGNALS.

Signal. Symbol. Meaning.

1.—Red cone.—A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.

2.—Black cone.—Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).

3.—Black cone inverted.—Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).

4.—Black drum.—Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).

5.—Black ball.—Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).

6.—Double cone.—Gale expected to increase.

7.—Black cross.—Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chikot, and the flagstaff near the Field Office's Quarters at Lyngmun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps)

1.—White-white-white.

2.—White-green-green.

3.—Green-white-white.

4.—Green-green-white.

5.—White-white-green.

6.—Green-green-green.

7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. Tamar, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same significance as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, San Ki Wan, Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok and Tai Po, to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 or 9 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h., mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 1 to 6 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a local typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

10th SEPTEMBER, A.M.

Station. Hour. Barometer at Sea Level. Temperature. Humidity. Wind Direction. Force. Weather.

Vladivostok 6 a.m. 30.03 68 85 NW 6 ft.

Nemuro 6 a.m. 30.03 68 85 NW 6 ft.

Hakodate 6 a.m. 30.03 68 85 NW 6 ft.

Tokyo 6 a.m. 30.03 68 85 NW 6 ft.

Kobe 6 a.m. 30.03 68 85 NW 6 ft.

Yokohama 6 a.m. 30.03 68 85 NW 6 ft.

Kagoshima 6 a.m. 30.03 68 85 NW 6 ft.

Oshima 6 a.m. 30.03 68 85 NW 6 ft.

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Ishikawa 6 a.m. 30.03 68 85 NW 6 ft.

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VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. S. Aitken

Mr. C. A. Alcock

Mr. W. H. Andrews

Mr. G. E. Anderson

Mr. G. E. Anderson

Mr. G. E. Anderson

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Large carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(REDFERN & ECKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

or to REISS & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LUOHOW"	On 11th Sept., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 11th Sept., 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"CHUICHOW"	On 12th Sept., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINJIANG"	On 13th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 16th Sept., 11 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking large on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

TELEPHONE 36.

Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 14th Sept., at Noon.
"HAITAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... TUESDAY, 18th Sept., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPHRAIK & CO.

General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA (STRAITS) SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

Up above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SARGON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
Colombo	10.00 Noon	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES
Proposed Sailing:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave France about	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate	Surveys in	Temporarily Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & TOWERS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

R. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA SHIDZUAKA MARU (WEDNESDAY, 12th Sept., at Noon).
VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, Capt. Noma 12,500.
MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, INABA MARU (MONDAY, 8th Sept., at Noon).
SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA, Capt. Higo 12,500.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

KOBE ... NIKKO MARU (SUNDAY, 23rd Sept., at 11 A.M.).
Capt. Takeda 9,000.

KIRIN MARU (THURSDAY, 20th Sept.).
Capt. 10,000.

SHANSHAI, KOBE, and SHUSHI MARU (SATURDAY, 22nd Sept., at 11 A.M.).
Capt. Iizawa 21,000.

YOKOHAMA, ... HIRANO MARU (TUESDAY, 26th Sept., at 11 A.M.).
Capt. Fraser 18,000.

KAGA MARU (SATURDAY, 16th Oct., at 11 A.M.).
Capt. Komatsubara 12,500.

RANGOON MARU (SATURDAY, 22nd Sept.).
Capt. Goto 8,000.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

T. L. PHONE Nos 122 and 233

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
R. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	8,000	SATUR, 22nd Sept
KOREA MARU	12,000	FRI, 5th Apr.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON, 15th Oct
TENYO MARU	22,000	FRI, 25th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR, 10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI, 23rd Nov.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

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(TRANS PACIFIC).

"MEXICO MARU" ... SATURDAY, 15th Sept., at 3 P.M.
"HAWAII MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 26th Sept., at Noon.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Manilla, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manilla, Sandakan and Mussum. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"ROSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 13th Sept., at 10 A.M.
"JOSHIN MARU" ... THURSDAY, 13th Sept., at 10 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 15th Sept., at Noon.
"KAIJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 23rd Sept., at Noon.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be used.

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